

Paper Money

BIMONTHLY PUBLICATION OF THE

Society of Paper Money Collectors

Vol. XIV No. 4

Whole No. 58

July/August 1975



Type I Bank of the United States notes. See
W. J. Harrison's study of that pioneer
institution in this issue.

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Index Vol. 1-10 \$1.00

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Red Seal Vice-President's Sheets of Moravia, N. Y. - Charter 99

By M. OWEN WARNS



Fr. #595, four-subject \$5 plate layout with signatures of J. W. Lyons and Ellis H. Roberts.



Fr. #621, four-subject note of three \$10 and one \$20 notes also with Lyons' and Roberts' signatures.

THIS month we are privileged to report on a pair of remarkable sheets of Red Seal National Bank Notes of the third charter period with the \$5, \$10, and \$20 denominations represented. Incident thereto is a combination of plate varieties that will also be of interest to researchers on Nationals. We are indebted to Richard M. Kirka for allowing use of the sheets in writing this article.

The First National Bank of Moravia, N. Y. was chartered in 1863, one of the select number of the "First Hundred" to be nationalized. It was capitalized at \$80,000. Moravia is in Cuyahoga County, situated approximately halfway between Syracuse and Ithaca. The latest figures place the population at 1,642!

Officers of the bank at the time these sheets were issued were William E. Keeler, president; William Fitts, vice-president; and W. J. H. Parker, cashier. At present we do not know why the notes were signed by Vice-President Fitts instead of President Keeler.

Circulation of the third charter Red Seals of this bank was:

5-5-5-5 plate=\$37,500 worth; 1875 sheets, serials
1 - 1875
10-10-10-20 plate=\$129,000 worth; 2580 sheets, serials
1 - 2580

Signature Varieties

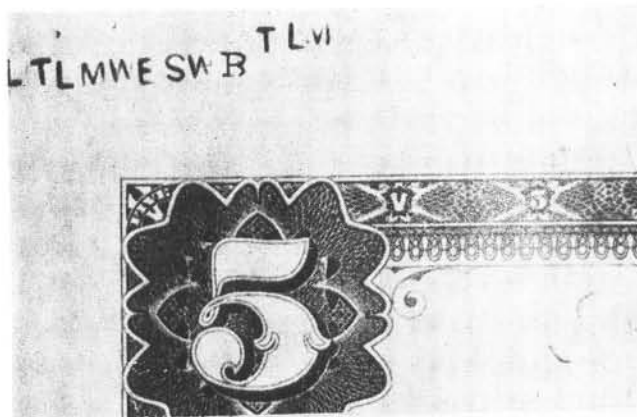
Red Seal sheets are always rare, but these sheets are unusual, besides. The very survival of the number one Red Seal sheet is likely to be unique; it is the first such sheet we have seen. Furthermore, there are three different positions of the vice-president's signature on the sheets as illustrated.

Plate and Marginal Markings

Illustrated also are various marginal markings on the sheet which originated with the Bureau of Engraving and Printing as well as pencilled notes and OK's.



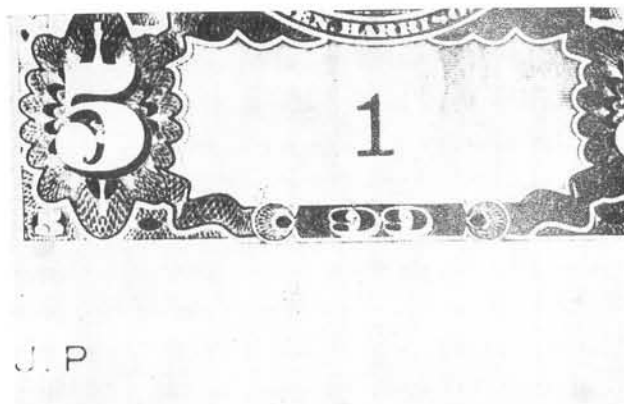
VICE, on the \$5 note, appears under the signature line.



The initials in the corner margin are those of four plate printers, indicating that the plate had been sent to press four times.



VICE, on the \$10 note, follows "Fitts" on the signature line.



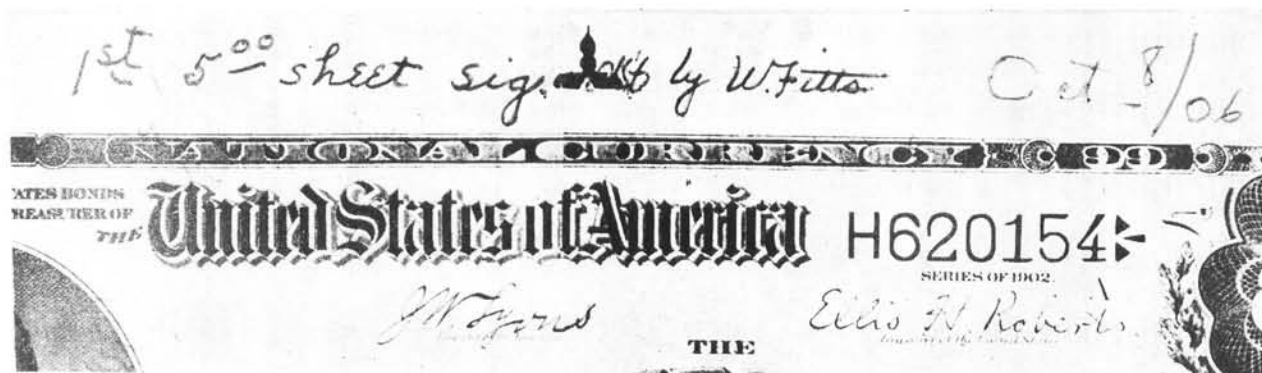
The initials "J.P." are those of siderographer John Prender, who entered the subjects for the obverse side plate.



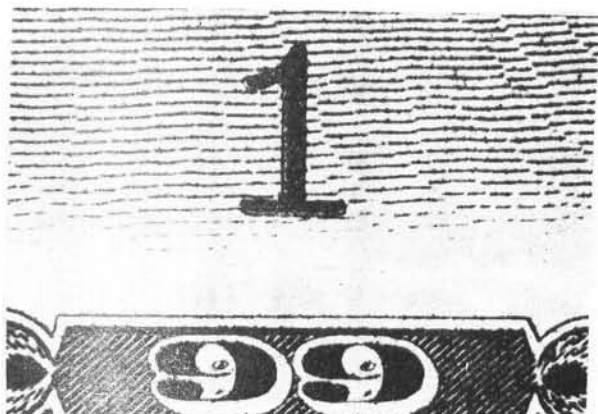
VICE, on the \$20 note, starts out with an elongated "V" and is followed by "ice" placed under the signature line.



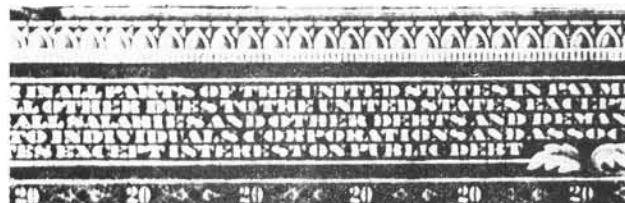
The initials "J.A.M." are those of siderographer John A. Mooney, who entered the subjects for the reverse side plate.



The sheet marginal markings of the third charter National Bank Notes are a good source for study. Here are found initials of the plate siderographers, finishers and printers, along with pencilled notes and OK's, control numbers, types of registers employed, etc.



In the area that forms the background to the bank tally number "1" is found the true art of the intaglio engraver reflected in the uneven, fine, wavy lines that literally defy duplication. An additional effort employed to foil the counterfeiter can be found in the enlarged illustration of charter 99, where many colored threads are apparent in the specially processed paper used by the Bureau in manufacturing bank notes.



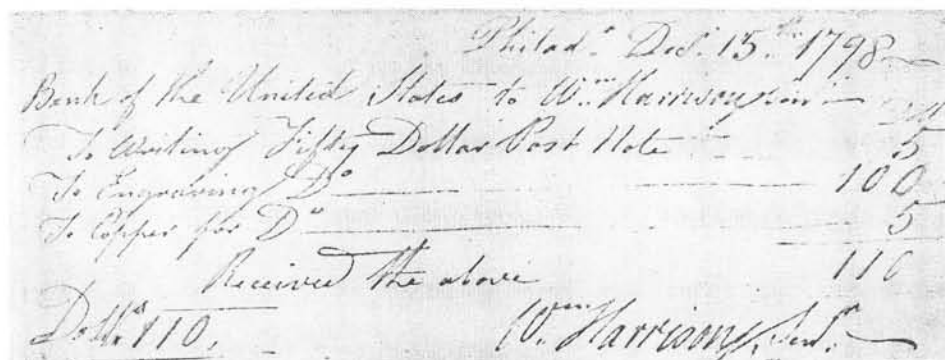
REGISTERS were used to insure precise alignment of colors, seals and serials. While the cross hatched registers were in both red and green, the solid registers were in both green and black.

Special thanks to George W. Brett and Louis Van Belkum for their assistance in the preparation of this article.

A Search for Some Facts About

The Bank of the United States Notes

By WILLIAM J. HARRISON



Paid bill for engraving \$50 Post Note. (Historical Society of Pennsylvania Collection)

FOR some years I have been searching for any early obsolete bank note engraved before 1803 by William Harrison, Sr. Although various accounts of his life, including his obituary, refer to him as being employed by leading banks in the Philadelphia area, a bank note bearing his imprint as engraver has yet to be found. However, one piece of evidence showing that he did engrave bank notes is the receipt written and signed by "Wm. Harrison, Sr." on December 15, 1798, to the Bank of the United States for engraving a \$50 Post Note, which document is in the Dreer Collection in the Manuscript Division of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. I therefore have been trying to find out what notes were actually issued by the (first) Bank of the United States, (1791-1811) and to learn if he engraved others.

Since I had an opportunity to do some research in Philadelphia, my friend Mr. Robert M. Lunney, Director of the New Jersey Historical Society, kindly gave me a letter of introduction to his friend Mr. Nicholas B. Wainright, then the Director of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, which I needed to secure permission to use the Society's manuscript material. It is hard to believe that the rare material in this major source of historical papers has been so abused by unprincipled researchers that letters of proper introduction from well-known and responsible persons are now required before anyone may use the manuscript material, but that is now the case, as no doubt it should be.

Since I knew that the minutes of The Trenton Banking Company of Trenton, N. J. even spelled out the design which the engraver was to use on each denomination bank note, I naturally asked to see the directors' minutes of the Bank of the United States when I started my searching. The folder I received contained the handwritten minutes from 1795 to 1800. I read and read without once seeing any reference to any engraver, which of course became very discouraging. Near the end of the papers was a committee report dated February 14,

1800, which was a real valentine. It contained the listing of three issues of notes which had been redeemed, the last of which was headed "Bank Notes of New Plates by Harrison." I forgot myself and yipped out loud "I've got it!", whereupon other researchers looked at me with grins.

The illustrations of the notes and of a letter which have been generously furnished to me and the text of the February 14, 1800 committee meeting report are the first basic records I have found to give an accurate account of the notes actually issued by the (first) Bank of the United States. The report stated:

"The Committee appointed to count the cancelled Post & Bank Notes report the following statement of Notes which they find cancelled & pasted in the books kept for that purpose—

Viz: Post Notes—	266 @ five	1,330
	58 @ ten	580
	79½ @ twenty	1,590
	56 @ thirty	1,680
	3002 @ fifty	150,100
	*3964 @ one hund	396,400
	1610 @ five hund	805,000
	789 @ one thousand	789,000
* in Notes of Various sums		448,993.65

* in this amount are included Dr. 2,594,673.65
three of one hundred & one of
one hundred and twenty Drs. 25/100
taken out by the Cashier on account
of the indorsement being said to be forged.

Bank Notes of Old Plates

Viz:	1,479½ @ three Drs.	4,438.50
	20,848 @ five	104,240
	18,887½ @ ten	188,875
	11,382 @ twenty	227,640
	49 @ thirty	1,470
	2,756 @ fifty	137,800
	4,811 @ one hund.	481,100
		Dr. 1,144,563.50

Bank Notes of New Plates by Harrison

Viz:	584 @ five	2,920
	427 @ ten	4,270
	335½ @ twenty	6,710
	382 @ fifty	19,100
	953 @ one hund.	95,300
		Dr. 128,300

The Committee appointed to count the cancelled Post Bank Notes report the following statement of Notes which they find cancelled & posted in the books kept for that purpose.

Post Notes	266 a five	1330
	58 a ten	580
	79 1/2 a twenty	1590
	56 a thirty	1680
	3002 a fifty	150100
	3984 a one hundred	398400
	1610 a five hundred	805000
	789 a one thousand	789000
	Total	148993.65

in this document are included three of one hundred & one of one hundred & twenty five taken out by the Cashier in account of the interest on the said bills.

\$ 2594673.65

Bank Notes of Old Plates

1179 1/2 a three	3538.50
20848 a five	104240
18887 1/2 a ten	188875
11332 a twenty	226640
119 a thirty	3570
2756 a fifty	137800
14811 a one hundred	1481100
Total	11144563.50

Bank Notes of New Plates by Harrison

384 a five	1920
1177 a ten	11770
3357 1/2 a twenty	6715
382 a fifty	19100
953 a one hundred	95300
Total	128300

The Committee are directed to recommend the burning of all the Bank Notes which have been or may be cancelled, to prevent the possibility of their again appearing in circulation. And that a committee be appointed to burn those already posted in the books. In future that the Committee appointed to receive the cancelled bills should burn & destroy all the Bank Notes issued for circulation that have been cancelled.

Witness my hand & the seal of the Bank of the United States this 14th day of February 1800.
 Jacob Downing
 James D. Smith
 John G. Thompson

"The Committee are induced to recommend the burning of all the Bank Notes which have been or may be cancelled to prevent the probability of their again appearing in circulation. And that a Committee be appointed to burn those already pasted in the books & in future that Committees be appointed to burn and destroy all the Bank Notes that may have been cancelled, (in the last) twelve months.

Agreed 14 Feby. 1800"

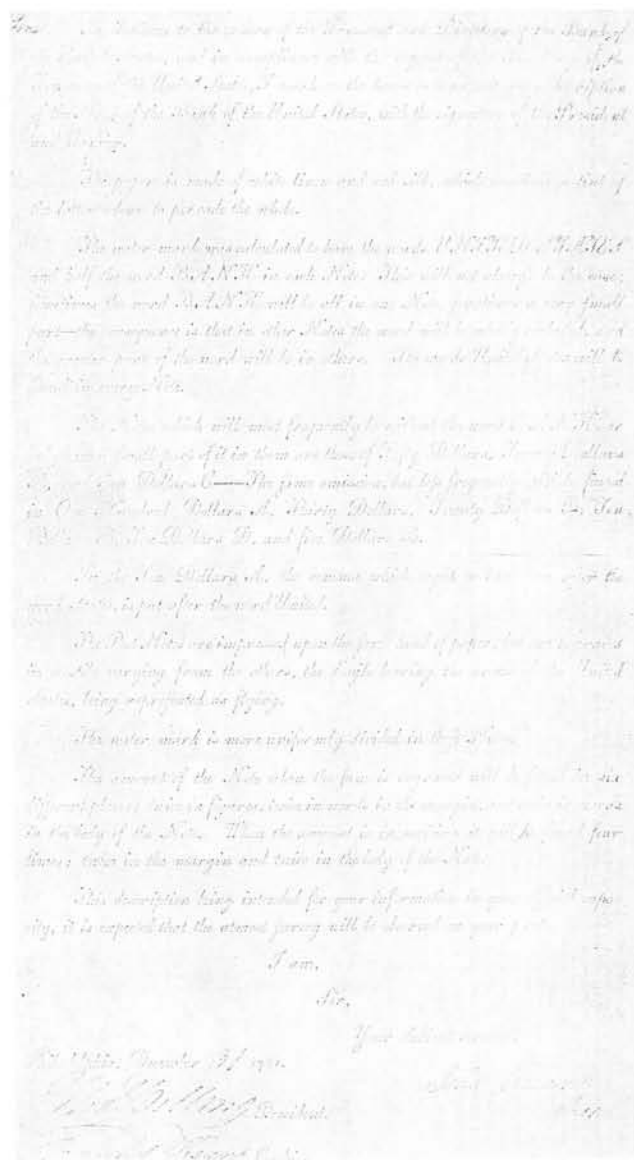
These minutes show that there were at least three issues of notes of the parent bank in Philadelphia—the Post Notes, Bank Notes of Old Plates, and Bank Notes of New Plates by Harrison—but they do not indicate who engraved the Old Plates or Post Notes. Likewise, the parent bank directors' minutes do not account for the notes issued by the branch banks, which notes had the location or city where the branch was located filled in on the note in ink, nor do they show who engraved these branch bank notes.

Having established from the directors' minutes that there were at least two issues of regular notes and perhaps two issues of post notes, the question is: What was the difference in design, if any, between the old and new plates? As collectors know, the genuine notes of the first bank period are rare, and even the counterfeit notes are not common. As I tried to decide where to look for examples of these notes, the first collection of these pieces that came to mind was the one which Matt Rothert displayed at the A.N.A. convention in New Orleans in 1973, and he kindly sent me reproductions of that beautiful exhibit to study, some specimens of which are included in the illustrations of this article. But I was really surprised to learn from Eric P. Newman that he too has been studying the first issues of the Bank of the United States and that he was planning to include all the data he could find about the notes of this famous bank in the coming expanded Bicentennial Edition of his outstanding work *The Early Paper Money of America*. He too sent me for study copies of his notes, genuine and counterfeit, and his data, which items were invaluable in trying to determine the differences in the types of notes issued.

Then Dick Hooper reminded me that Christian Blom of Hawthorne, N. Y., had one of the circular letters sent out by the bank in 1791 to parties who might handle the bank's notes. Through Chris Blom's cooperation this rare letter is reproduced. It is unusual because it was engraved and therefore there were undoubtedly numerous copies printed to be sent to those bankers concerned. This letter is of great importance to collectors because it tells of the silk and watermarks in the bank note paper, which qualities or effects will not show in the paper of the counterfeit notes. The letter also describes the number of times the denomination will appear on the post notes in writing and in numerals.

Sirs

In obedience to the orders of the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, and in compliance with the request of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, I now have the honor to transmit you a description of the Notes of the Bank of the United States, with the signature of the President and Cashier.



(Christian Blom Collection)

December 31, 1791 Letter From Bank Describing Bank Notes

The paper is made of white linen and red silk, which occasions a tint of the latter colour to pervade the whole.

The water mark was calculated to have the words UNITED STATES and half the word BANK in each Note. This will not always be the case; sometimes the word BANK will be all in one Note, sometimes a very small part—the consequence is that in other Notes the word will be wholly excluded, and the greater part of the word will be in others. The words United States will be found in every Note.

The Notes which will most frequently be without the word BANK, or only have a small part of it in them are those of Fifty Dollars, Twenty Dollars A, and Ten Dollars C—The same omission, but less frequently will be found in One Hundred Dollars A, Thirty Dollars, Twenty Dollars B, Ten Dollars B, Ten Dollars D, and five Dollars B.

In the Ten Dollars A, the comma which ought to have been after the word States, is put after the word United.

The Post Notes are impressed upon the same kind of paper, but are engraved in a stile varying from the others, the Eagle bearing the arms of the United States, being represented as flying.

The water mark is more uniformly divided in these Notes.

The amount of the Note when the sum is engraved will be found in six different places; twice in figures, twice in words in the margin, and twice in words in the body of the Note. When the amount is in writing, it will be found four times, twice in the margin and twice in the body of the Note.

This description being intended for your information in your official capacity, it is expected that the utmost secrecy will be observed on your part.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
John Kean,
Cashier

Philadelphia, December 31, 1791.

Putting all the various copies of these notes side by side, a definite pattern develops in the regular parent bank and branch bank issues. I have yet to see a specimen or reproduction of the Post Notes; therefore their design can only be surmised. The regular notes of the parent and branches seem to fall into the following types or issues:

PARENT BANK

Type I. Engraved date 179-. The tail of the 9 does not curl under the 7.

Vignette: A heraldic eagle holding an American shield, arrows in right talon, olive branch in left talon, a cloud over eagle's head showing thirteen stars. Vignette always placed in upper left-hand corner of note.

Left end: Denomination in script on lined background.

Top center: Denomination in numerals in an oval medallion, stipple background, beaded edge.

Lower left: Denomination in large Old English lettering on engraved black background panel, making lettering show as white or paper color.

Words "Bank of the United States" are in script lettering in body of the note.

The paper contains red silk thread and is watermarked "United States" and part of word "Bank".

The notes were engraved in denominations of \$3, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$30, \$50, and \$100.

The notes are signed by Thomas Willing as President, and John Kean as Cashier.

Type II. Engraved date 179-. The tail of the 9 curls under the 7.

Vignette, the same as type I, is always placed in the center of the note.

Left end: Denomination in capital letters on lined background.

Top left and right: Denomination in numerals in fancy decorated medallion, and in words in decorated enclosures.

Words "United States" are in large capital letters in the body of the note.

The notes were engraved in denominations of \$3, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$30, \$50, and \$100.

Type III. Engraved date 179-.

Vignette: A heraldic eagle holding an American shield, arrows in right talon, olive branch in left talon, in oval frame containing fifteen stars, always placed in bottom center of note.

Left end: Denomination in capital letters on lined background.

Top left and right: Denomination in numerals in oval, with lined background, and tiny radial fringe on edge.

Words "Bank of the United States" in script in body of note.

Issued in denominations of \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, and \$100.

Engraved by William Harrison, Sr.

Type IV. Engraved date 18—, with finish line of 8 curling over next two digits.

Vignette: Same as type III, except oval frame is not as high but shorter and fatter.

Left end: Denomination in capital letters on lined background.

Top left and right: Denomination in numerals in ovals with fancy decoration.

Notes appear to be of smaller size than type III.

PARENT BANK POST NOTES

Since no copies of Post Notes have been found to date, the only evidence of issue is from the directors' minutes, indicating denominations of \$5, \$10, \$20, \$30, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and notes of "various sums", also William Harrison's receipt dated Dec. 15, 1798 to the Bank of the United States for writing and engraving a fifty dollar post note. Therefore there must have been two, if not more, issues of Post Notes, those mentioned in the bank's letter of December 31, 1791, and at least the \$50 note engraved by William Harrison, Sr., in 1798.

BRANCH BANKS

Type I. Engraved date 17—.

Vignette: A flying eagle carrying arms of the United States with arrows in left talon, placed in lower center of note.

Left end: Word "Department" in capital letters in a frame.

Top left and right: The denomination in numerals in oval medallions, decorated edges.

See the 1791 circular letter for description of Post Notes and illustration of \$50 Type I Branch Bank Note.

Type II. Engraved date 179-.

Vignette: A heraldic eagle holding an American shield, arrows in right talon, olive branch in left talon, cloud over eagle's head with thirteen stars, always placed in upper left-hand corner of note, same as parent bank type I.

Left end: Word "Department" in capital script letters on lined background.

Top to left of center: Denomination in oval medallion, beaded edge.

Type III. Engraved date 1---.

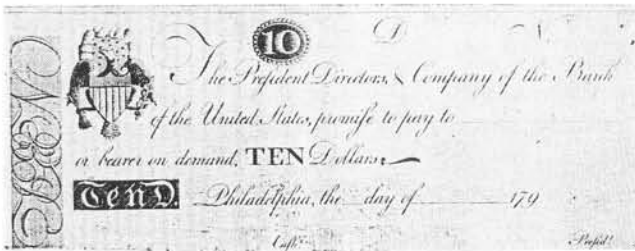
Vignette: A heraldic eagle holding an American shield, arrows in right talon, olive branch in left talon, in oval frame containing fifteen stars, placed in bottom center of note or in top center of note, same as parent bank type III and IV.

Left end: Word "Department" in capital letters on lined background.

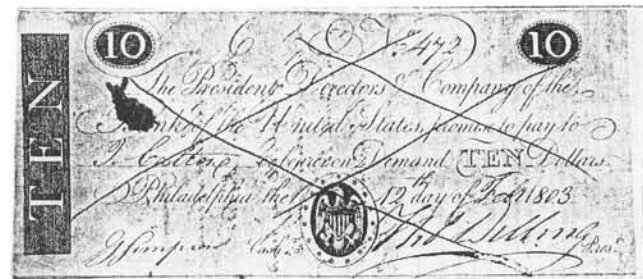
Upper left and right-hand corners: Denomination in numerals in medallions.

Branch bank notes were of the same design for all branches of the bank, payable to the president of the branch or to the bearer, and signed by the cashier and president of the parent bank, and were issued in denominations of \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, and \$100.

There is no question that the notes illustrated which have the XXXXX mark cancellations are counterfeit, but they are also probably very good engraved facsimiles of the genuine notes. However it is also possible that the counterfeit notes may be just enough different in design to cause me to believe erroneously that they comprise a different issue or series, but they are the only copies of these notes found so far to examine. Perhaps further research by others will confirm or disprove this assumption of the types of notes that appear to have been issued, and perhaps this discussion will stimulate such research.



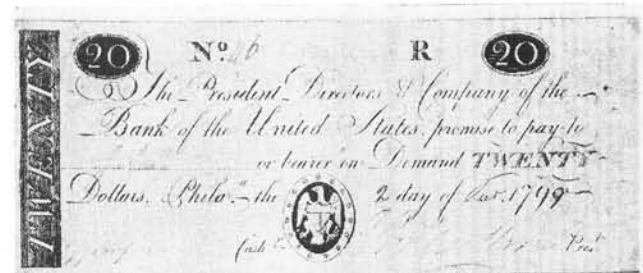
(Bank of New York Collection)



(Eric P. Newman Collection)

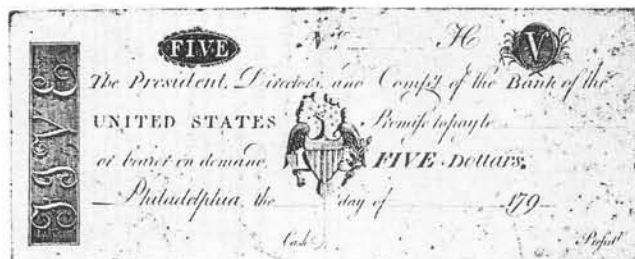


(Historical Society of Pennsylvania Collection)



Parent Bank Notes Type I

Parent Bank Notes Type III



(J. Roy Pennell, Jr. Collection)



(Matt Rothert Collection)



(Eric P. Newman Collection)

Parent Bank Notes Type II

Parent Bank Notes Type IV.



Branch Bank Note Type I. (From an illustration in Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine)



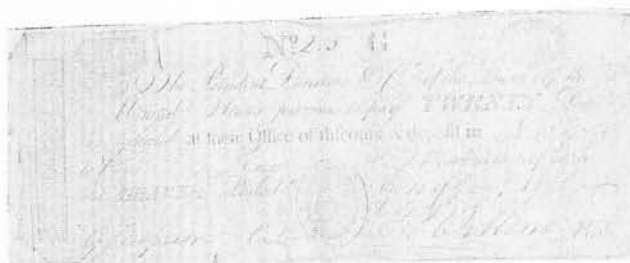
(Matt Rothert Collection)

Branch Bank Note Type III



(Eric P. Newman Collection)

Branch Bank Notes Type II



(Historical Society of Pennsylvania Collection)



Branch Bank Notes Type III

At least the following facts have been rediscovered about the Bank of the United States first charter period notes:

1. The denominations of Post Notes, first issue.
2. The denominations of notes from "Old Plates." (Type I and II.)
3. The denominations of notes from "New Plates." (Type III.)
4. The engraver of the "New Plates."
5. The use of silk and watermarks in the bank note paper.
6. The number of times the denomination appears on the post note (Type I.) in numerals and in writing.

News from American Bank Note Co.

The 1974 Annual Report of the American Bank Note Co. contains color reproductions of bank notes it prints for a wide variety of countries from Costa Rica to Malaysia. Also shown is a new type of security document—intaglio engraved motor vehicle certificates of title becoming increasingly popular in many states. The accompanying report of the parent International Bank Note Co. announces the formation of a 60%-owned subsidiary company, American Bank Note Securities Systems, Inc. to offer technology, equipment and services for automated currency processing.

In regard to the commemorative stamp panels which contain so many engraved vignettes from obsolete bank notes, the report says that interest in them continues to grow. By the end of 1974 the company had designed and delivered 42 of them for the Postal Service and since the inception of the program it has produced more than one million five hundred thousand of these "collectors' items." Since some 22 new commemorative stamps are expected in 1975, many of which will feature the American Bicentennial and the 200th anniversary of the Postal Service, the company expects to continue this program.

State lotteries are becoming increasingly popular, with the various tickets being colorful and attractive. ABN Co. is producing many of these successors to the early 19th century lottery ticket collectibles, including those for Illinois.

The 1974 American Bank Note report discloses that beginning in mid-1975 the company will deliver and install the first of a series of four Magna presses being manufactured for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington, D.C. These will be followed by presses for the government printing plant of Brazil. ABN Co. and its associates at Bradbury, Wilkinson are endeavouring to sell Magna presses to interested government printing plants in Europe, South America, and Asia.

TYPE COLLECTING—U.S. PAPER CURRENCY

By PAUL H. JOHANSEN

FOREWORD: The progressive history of our paper currency, war-born in 1861, down to the present, tells of that war and others. But it tells, too, of our appreciation of the march of science and forms of transportation. It shows our earlier insistence upon, and later retreat from, metal backing for our paper currency. The designs portray Presidents, cabinet officers, statesmen, war heroes and an Indian chief. They portray Martha Washington, an Indian maid, and other beautiful women in allegory as "Columbia," "Victory," "Liberty," and "Justice." There even is a mysterious, feminine stranger. The large-size issues, at least, have many beautiful examples of the imagination and skill of the artist and the art of the engraver. In themselves, these facets of our notes well deserve monographs of their own, but here we shall explore but one branch of currency collecting: this is *type collecting*, the singling out of one each from all the different examples of issue.

A compilation such as this needs draw heavily upon the several fine catalogs for superb photographic examples and accompanying narrative material. From those are drawn off thumb-nail descriptions of the note's features, face and back, coupled to the catalog numbers of each. Later, herein, these catalogs will be fully identified and the authors' permissions will be cited.

WHAT IS A TYPE NOTE? It is an emission of the U. S. Treasury that is distinguishable by class, denomination, portrait, scene or allegory; Treasury Seals by color, size, shape or position on the face; federal bank or district reference; color of serial numbers if they change; wording of inscription and of obligation; the presence of counterfeit warning and of convertibility reference; and of overprints of one purpose or another. These features of composition on face, back, or in combination, fix it as a separate type. "Class" as first above used as a characteristic is intended to separate issues between Legal Tender, Silver and Gold Certificates, National Bank Notes, Federal Reserve Bank Notes, Federal Reserve Notes, etc., as the first step in assignment of type numbers.

IN THIS CONTEXT, THEN, WHAT DIFFERENCES DO NOT FIX TYPE? Those differences which, of themselves, do *not* fix as a separate type:

- Serial numbers, prefixes, suffixes, combinations, or placement upon the face of a note
- Series dates and/or their suffixed letters
- Differing federal banks or districts or their accompanying numbers and/or letters. Nor, on early notes, place of payment such as "New York," "Washington," etc.
- National banks by name, city, town or state
- Signatures nor signature combinations

Some of the exclusions, however, coincide with changes, face or back, that *do* provide a type; that is but incidental.

Errors, too, are excluded for the reason that they do not represent a government emission, consciously and purposely prepared, intended for general circulation.

ONE MAN'S OPINION: Let there be this early admission that the foregoing definition of what constitutes a type and the features that do *not* fix type is an empirical judgment. Accept it, please, for the purpose of this work so that discussion will be opened. Thereafter, there will be discussion, criticism, correction—all earnestly are invited—so that, "down the road a piece" we may have something in print which represents, at least, general agreement as to the listing of types. Those of us interested in types will always fully realize that type collecting is but one branch of this particular hobby: it is not for everyone. And that is good. Hobbies—and we think currency collecting to be one of the very best—are a very personal thing, as they should be. The purpose of a hobby is to gain and impart knowledge and at the same time give release from the cares of the day. Consequently, one may lead, follow, or change direction at will, for regimentation has no place in a hobby.

This, then, is an attempt to narrow down the field, for today probably there is no one with the desire and means to pursue all. Within the limits of type, however, there is great opportunity for satisfaction in the quest for suitable examples of the class and/or denomination selected.

"COMPLETENESS" IN A COLLECTION: Few collectors have aspirations beyond the century, the "C," the \$100 note. Those financially able to collect higher denominations, and doing so, are specialists of high order and nothing found here is likely to be new or found useful to them. Still, the rest of us may have our share of curiosity and want to know all types issued, collectible or not, all the way to the top, the Woodrow Wilson \$100,000 gold certificate of 1934 which served and moved only between banks.

Even in the field of the type collector, narrower than that of the general collector, the enthusiast is faced with the inescapable fact that it is unlikely that he can put together a complete collection of any denomination for a number of reasons beside money, as if that were not reason enough. Some issues have been totally redeemed by the government and destroyed; others have a unique copy outstanding; still others are retired to museums; a few rarities are in private collections, unlikely to be marketed any time soon. Records of the Treasury show some few copies unredeemed but their existence is unknown to collectors. At great intervals good fortune attends and one of the rarities comes to market. It has happened: a Second Charter, 3rd issue, Friedberg No. 586-a, Hessler No. 1183, referred to by Donlon but not assigned a number. It changed hands at \$25,000. The face value? \$100! Yes, our curiosity may be excused; there are attics still to be explored and trunks to be discovered.

ARRANGEMENT OF THIS MATERIAL: In note descriptions, that first given is the face of the note. That which follows "B." is the back of the note. Any narrative description of U. S. Notes, this one especially included, must fall far short of conveying adequately that which often truly is a work of art, first by the artist, then the engraver, then the printer. Particularly is this true of large-size notes. The vision and imagination, the precision of technical skills, the depth and contrast of coloring will not be realized from factual description. Real appreciation goes even beyond the superb photographs in the catalogs and is realized only by examination of the notes themselves.

Examination of those in the hands of dealers is a pleasure. This is broadened by attendance at some of the larger conventions, making well worthwhile the time, effort and expense. Less can be said on behalf of the small-size notes. There have been a few changes, face and/or back, but they did not begin with outstanding features and continue that way. Let us just say, in forty-plus years, we've come to know them well.

Portraits are usually the first feature of the note's face to be described, and surnames, only, are used except in the case of Adams, J.Q., Sherman, J., Generals and the one Admiral. Allegorical figures represent that attributed to them by the catalogers and, with more than one attribution, there is not always precise agreement as to what the allegory represents. But on this and all other small details we all shall remain flexible.

ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMS USED: Any work that attempts narrative descriptions, coupled to columnar numbers, finds page-space at premium. Therefore, once a face or back has been first described, subsequent faces, backs, or both will use the word "Same" to indicate identity with the earlier type. Or, perhaps, if not immediately preceding, "Same as Type" If first of type has, say, a "Red seal," a type following may have the difference explained simply by "Blue seal." "Same" may be too constrictive a word, for the latter may have a slight change in type face, a lighter or darker color of Treasury Seal, or a re-touched plate. Perhaps "Quite similar" would be a more felicitous term, but for the sake of space, "Same" was used and the reader will understand it to be "much the same."

Secondly, to save space and to avoid tiring the reader, a "shorthand" of abbreviations for much-used words was needed. Used a few times, they will be recognized easily:

c—center, or centered
l—left
l&r—left and right
lg—large
no.—number
nos.—numbers
r—right
sc—scalloped
sm—small
sp—spiked

And, thus, the combination "rc" translates "right center," etc.

"Inscription" herein is reference to the limitation, if any, attached to free use of the note. "Obligation" is the government's promise to pay, and in what form. "Warning" is that appearing on early notes which warned against alteration or counterfeiting that note and the penalties to be imposed. "Convertibility" is the reference as to when, and into what, the note could be converted.

Throughout, wherever used, classes of notes use these abbreviations:

CD—Currency Certificates of Deposit
CIN—Compound Interest Note
CN—Coin (or Treasury) Note
This abbreviation selected because "TN" for Treasury Note would confuse with the earliest Legal Tenders which also were designated "Treasury Note"
DN—Demand Note
FRBN—Federal Reserve Bank Note
FRN—Federal Reserve Note
GC—Gold Certificate
IBN—Interest-bearing Note
LT—Legal Tender (United States Note). Early LT's were designated "Treasury Note." See "CN," above.
NBN—National Bank Note
NGBN—National Gold Bank Note (California banks, only)
RC—Refunding Certificate
SC—Silver Certificate

REPETITIVE DETAIL OMITTED: Often, all corners of a note—but sometimes fewer—show the note's denomination in figures, spelled out, spelling across the figure, or the Roman numeral. Often, too, these are enclosed by or upon an ornate mount. Also, figures mentioned as flanking the central portrait have ornamental mountings. Such endlessly repetitive detail has been omitted to spare the reader.

National Bank Notes, 1875 and later, show the bank's charter numbers upon the face. Second Charter, first issue, shows it once; on others it appears twice: on the large-size notes, vertically to left of center and horizontally to the right of center. On small-size notes the numbers are vertically shown far left and right, except if the charter number is of five digits it is a combination of two, horizontally, and three vertically, at the far right.

To collectors of NBN's and perhaps to all collectors, it would be an affront to intelligence to repeat on every first type of NBN that such charter numbers appear. However, when the second pair of charter numbers made four in total and constituted Type Two (II), a separate type, the fact was noted as causing a new type, on the 1929 NBN's.

NUMBERING OF THE TYPES: Notes were arranged in classes, large-size and small-size, in the order that the first note of that class was issued. For example, the first \$1 note issued was the \$1 Legal Tender, Type No. 1. The final, large-size note issued was Federal Reserve Bank Note (1918), and is Type No. 23. In small-size notes, the first issued was the Silver Certificate, and the first type, therefore, is Type No. 24.

There is but one necessary exception to this: the Federal Reserve Notes are placed last in small notes whether or not their first issue date would put them in

that position. And the reason is clear because, when and if there are further types in small notes, most surely such will be Federal Reserve Notes, and open-end numbering will permit the addition of the new type, or types. It is not overlooked that the red seal, LT, \$100, 1966-series is a current note. If not phased out in the interim, successive types of that particular note must be assigned suffix "A," etc., or a number.

TYPE NUMBERS COUPLED TO CATALOG NUMBERS: Once type numbers had been assigned, such numbers were fitted to the catalog numbers of the four major catalog authors. Opposite each type number will appear catalog numbers of, for large-size notes: "Friedberg," "Donlon," and "Hessler," heading three columns. These are the three major catalogers in the order of first appearance of his catalog on the market. (Only recently were all rights to the "Donlon" catalog sold to A. M. & Don Kagin.) On small-size notes, these are the headings: "Friedberg," "Hewitt," "Hessler." Sources thus designated, are further identified:

Friedberg—*Paper Money of the United States*, Eighth Edition, 1974 (for release about January, 1975). Published by The Coin and Currency Institute, 393 Seventh Ave., New York, NY 10001. Authors: Robert and Jack Friedberg.

Donlon—*United States Large Size Paper Money, 1861 to 1923, Third Edition*, 1973-74. (Ed. Note: Subsequent to the manuscript's preparation, this catalog in Fourth Edition has appeared, titled "1975 DONLON CATALOG UNITED STATES LARGE SIZE PAPER MONEY 1861 to 1923 by William P. Donlon, Revised by A. M. and Don Kagin." Page 1 notes that future enquiries should be addressed to A. M. & Don Kagin, Des Moines, Iowa 50309.)

Hessler—*Comprehensive Catalog of U.S. Paper Money, The*, First Edition, 1974. Published by Henry Regnery Company, 114 West Illinois Street, Chicago, IL 60610. Author: Gene Hessler, The Chase Manhattan Bank, Rockefeller Center Branch, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, NY 10020.

Hewitt—*Hewitt-Donlon Catalog of United States Small Size Paper Money*, 11th Annual Edition, 1975. Published by Hewitt Bros., 7320 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago, IL 60648. Text by William P. Donlon, James Grebinger, Lee F. Hewitt, and Nathan Goldstein II. Mr. Hewitt is also the Numismatic Editor.

All are of high quality and merit; it respectfully is recommended that every serious student of our nation's currency own, not one, but all of these catalogs for they well complement one another with different photographs, arrangement and narrative.

Not here drawn upon for numbers because it is differently arranged, but nevertheless another "must" for the small-size currency collector is: *Guide Book of Modern United States Currency*, published by Western Publishing Company, Inc., Whitman Coin Products, Racine, WI 53401, authored by Neil Shafer.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: Earlier herein, there has been acknowledged reliance upon the catalogers, above. But, further, there should be acknowledged their prompt and courteous assent to the use of their catalog numbers, and most gratefully this is done.

This may be a good place to say that, while the catalogers' numbers are here used with their full permission, any errors found herein—and some there must be—are mine, not the catalogers. And to say, too, that none of the catalogers suggested any arrangement of material or assignment of his numbers. Skilled authors that they are, they could probably make suggestions as to format and arrangement. As readers of PAPER MONEY, it is hoped that they will.

Another acknowledgement is due from us all: Gene Hessler, author referred to above, introduced in his book a new word: "Syngraphics." It appears in the foreword of his book. He and another learned friend drew upon ancient languages to construct the word. It means, "The bringing together of bonds and written things." Rather a handsome word, don't you think, to fill in the long-existing gap? Many of us are numismatists, too, but always lacked a word that exactly described, and separated, the paper currency from the coin collector. We have it now, thanks to Gene Hessler; let us put it into circulation: syngraphists.

HOW MANY TYPES ARE THERE? Based upon the definition, and exclusions, which earlier were referred to, there are the following types of all paper currency from mid-1861 to date:

NOTE TYPES:			
	No. Large size	No. Small size	Total No.
\$ 1	23	13	36
2	20	4	24
5	36	17	53
10	44	15	59
20	44	12	56
50	39	10	49
100	38	11	49
500	23	3	26
1000	26	3	29
5000	9	3	12
10,000	8	3	11
100,000	—	1	1
	310	95	405

It should be repeated, 405 different types were issued, but add: there are some, particularly in the higher denominations, that are not collectible.

WHAT WAS THE FACE VALUE AT TIME OF ISSUE?

Excepting, as we must because it was never in the hands of the public, the final note—\$100,000, one each of all other types, at time of issue, were available for well less than a quarter-million dollars—\$1 to and including \$10,000. But let us drop down to the more usual: types of new notes \$100 and less. Grandfather, father, and I could have garnered one of every single type for \$9,409.00, between the three of us. Had they the foresight (my hindsight), to have done so, my sons, along with me, need never work another day. Only a dream—a pleasant dream. And yet, some of the paper money available today is scarcer, much scarcer, than rare paintings or rare coins. We syngraphists are not in the hobby primarily for gains; yet it is nice to know that we probably are into a hobby whose ultimate cost may be

very little, it may be nothing, it may well return a profit.

ARE THERE STILL SLEEPERS? There have been such in the last 40 years; there well may be some in the future. In that time there has been available to us at face value, \$1, Type 25, and \$10, Type 49—total outlay \$11.00. Value in Hewitt's 10th Edition? \$3200.00. Only slightly less spectacular, the 1928B \$2 which is a Type 21. \$2 face and today it catalogs \$450. It is interesting, isn't it?

AND, IN CONCLUSION: A few quick words on condition and then we'll get to the type tables. Collectors of

small-size currency, \$1—\$100, naturally are on the lookout for crisp, uncirculated (CU) copies. But collectors of large-size currency find that issues earlier than 1914, CU usually carry a price tag beyond the purse of the average collector—the man of average means that sets aside a budget for his hobby. In the earlier types, then, he will accept lesser grades, fairly graded. And, why not? One of California's noted syngraphists says, "I get what I need in whatever reasonable condition it may be offered. Because, used, it proves to me that it has served its purpose in the marketplace." And, perhaps as a seeming afterthought, he adds, "My only regret is that it cannot talk!"

TYPES OF U.S. CURRENCY—mid-1861 to date

		Cataloger's Numbers		
		Friedberg	Donlon	Hessler
\$1 Large				
1 LT	Chase upper-l. Sm red seal-lc. "ONE DOLLAR"-c B. "ONE" across "1"-l&r, flank lg encircled Inscription-c on note-length field	16, 17	101-1 T1-T4	1-4
2	Washington-c. Columbus sighting land high-l. "ONE" across "1" upper-r. Red seal-r, partially obscured by "DOLLAR" across lg "ONE" B. Vertical "ONE" far-l. "US" overlapped-lc. "ONE" across "1"-c. Inscription-Warning-re. "1"-re	18	101- 4	5
3	Sm red seal with rays-l. Red ornament encircles "DOLLAR" across lg "ONE"-r. B. Vertical "ONE" far-lc. Blank field-lc. Diagonal "OF AMERICA*" across downward diagonal "UNITED STATES". Inscription-Warning-re. Vertical "ONE" far-l	19-27	4A-7	6-14
4	Lg brown seal-r. Red serials B. Same	28-30	8-10	15-17
5	Lg red seal-r. Blue serials B. Same	31	14R	18
6	Lg brown seal-r. Blue serials B. Same	32, 33	14B, 15B	19, 20
7	Sm se red seal-l. Blue serials B. Same	34, 35	15R, 17	21, 22
8	Red serials B. Same	36-39	28-31	23-27
9	New, Washington portrait-c. Inscription across sm se red seal-lc. "DOLLAR" across "1"-re B. "ONE" across "1" far-l&r. "THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" above "ONE DOLLAR" across ornament in open field-c	40	31A	28
10 NBN	First (and only) Charter. "Concord" low-re. Red seal with rays upper-r. B. Landing of Pilgrims-c. Vertically curved Inscription-l and Warning-r	380-382	A301- 2-4	29-31
11 NBN	Same as Type 10, except sm se red seal upper-r B. Same	383-386	A301- 5-8	32-35
12 SC	M. Washington-l. "ONE", "SILVER DOLLAR", 2 lines-c. Sm red seal lower-re, near lg "1"-re. B. Lg "1" far-l&r. "ONE's" flank Inscription-c	215, 216	201- 12, 13	36, 37
13	Lg red seal lower-r. B. Same	217, 218	13LR, 14LR	38, 39
14	Lg brown seal lower-r B. Same	219, 220	14LB, 15LB	40, 41
15	Sm se red seal lower-r B. Same	221	15	42
16	Same. B. Ornamental "1" far-l&r. Inscription in oval-c	222, 223	15A, 17	43, 44
17	So-called "Educational", "History" instructing youth-lc. "ONE SILVER DOLLAR" low-c. Sm red seal far, low-r B. M. Washington-l and G. Washington-re, flank ornamental "ONE" across lg ornamental "1"-c, above Inscription low-c	224, 225	17A, 19	45, 46
18	Eagle, poised on flag-c. Lg "1"-lc. Se blue seal far-re. Lincoln-l. Grant-r, flank "SILVER CERTIFICATE" low-c and below "ONE SILVER DOLLAR" at flag. B. Lg "1" far-l&r. Inscription-c on open field	226-236	20 T1-31	47-58
19	New, Washington portrait-c. Inscription across blue seal-lc. "DOLLAR" across ornamental "1"-re B. Same as Type 9	237-239	31A-33	59-61
20 CN	Stanton upper-lc. Lg "1" far-l. "ONE" across "1"-re impinges lg brown seal. "ONE DOLLAR"-c, above "IN COIN" B. "ONE" across "1" far-lc. Inscription far-re. Bold, double-lined "ONE" covers-c of ornate field	347, 348	701- 14, 15	62, 63
21	Sm red seal far-r B. Same	349	15A	64
22 CN	Same as Type 21 B. "1"-l&r. Inscription-c	350-352	701- 15B-19	65-67
23 FRBN	Washington far-lc. District Bank-c, above "ONE DOLLAR". Blue seal far-re B. Eagle on flag-c on open field-l&r	708-746	401A- 28-401L-29A	68A1-L4

(To be continued)

India's Intaglio Notes

A return to intaglio printing (line engraving) has been heralded as one of the reasons the 10 and 20 rupee Indian notes of March 24, 1975 are counterfeit-proof. The intaglio work which stands out in relief and can be felt is combined with lithography and letterpress printing in the contemporary methods. (Many current U. S. postage stamps are printed by a combination of intaglio and lithography.) The 5 rupee in the series is printed by an "improved dry-offset" process (lithography?). Other forgery-fooling features are said to be thicker paper with

more wet-strength, improved watermark layout, and a profusion of Indian-motif geometrical lathework.

A later but somewhat ambiguous report from D. J. Mehta of Bombay tells of the release of a 100 rupee note in the new series also, but does not indicate whether the printing method is intaglio alone or combined intaglio-litho. Mehta also did not specify the method for a forthcoming 50 rupee note.

CANADA. The fifth in the new series of Canada's currency—the \$50 denomination—was released to chartered banks at Bank of Canada Agencies across the country on March 31, 1975. The new note became available in most chartered bank branches shortly thereafter.

The design of the new \$50 includes an engraved portrait of William Lyon Mackenzie King. The scene on the back shows the "Dome Formation" from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police "Musical Ride". The dominant color of the new note is red. Other features are similar to those of the \$20, \$10, \$5 and \$1 bank notes already issued, including the Canadian coat-of-arms in color and more extensive use of color and higher relief of the engraved areas than in notes of the 1954 series.

As there has been some counterfeiting of the outstanding \$50 notes, the Bank of Canada desires that they be replaced by the new series as soon as possible. Banks are therefore being asked not to re-issue \$50 notes of the 1954 series but to withdraw them from circulation regardless of their condition.

Important Australian Bank Note Auction

Spink and Son and Max Stern and Company, both known worldwide for their numismatic activities, have combined to stage what is expected to be the most important coin and paper money sale in Australia in recent years. It will be held at 11:00 A.M. on Thursday, Oct. 30, 1975, at the Hotel Australia, Melbourne.

The basis for the sale is the famous John L. Ahbe collection of coins of Australia, New Zealand, New Guinea and Fiji and the Daryl Walscott collection of Australian bank notes, which is possibly the finest grouping of pre-Commonwealth paper currency yet assembled.

The bank notes will give collectors a chance to acquire some of the finest and rarest notes ever to come on the market in one group. With increasing demand from bank note collectors many lots are expected to draw heavy overseas buying competition, particularly the private issues of such banks as the Australian Joint Stock Bank, the Bank of Adelaide, the Bank of Australasia, the Bank of N.S.W., the Bank of South Australia, the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney (Sydney), the Derwent Bank, the Federal Bank, the London Chartered Bank, the Sydney Banking Company, and the Sydney Deposit Bank.

These are preceded by 25 lots of early Promissory Notes from Sydney and Hobart. There are many trials and proofs as well as Queensland Government issues and the issues of the New South Wales Treasury.

Probably the most interesting section is the one devoted to the superscribed issues of the Commonwealth. All these issues are rare and keenly sought after by collectors and several of those in the sale are thought to be unique.

Highlights of the sale are expected to be the Bank of Adelaide £5, Commercial Bank of Tasmania, National Bank £5, £10, and £20, and Royal Bank of Australia, Union Bank of Australia £20. The two examples of the £20 superscribed issue are excessively rare.

Finally there is a collection of Commonwealth banknotes which includes many rare and top condition notes such as the first Ten Shilling, the "Rainbow" Pound, and \$50 and £100 notes.

A well illustrated catalogue will be available at the end of July from Spink and Son, 5-7 King St, St. James' London. S.W.1. and Max Stern & Co, 234 Flinders Street, (Port Phillip Arcade) Melbourne. 3001. Australia.

In Review

WORLD LITERATURE

By now most syngraphists are well aware of the publication of the new Pick-Krause **Standard Catalog of World Paper Money**. An editorial advocating use of the biweekly supplements in **World Coin News** appeared in PM no. 57. Many reviews have been written for other publications. So at this time it might be well for us to examine the volume from a strictly practical standpoint.

It is done in a format matching Krause's **Standard Catalog of World Coins**, the "telephone book" catalog so-called because of its similarity to large-city directories. Naturally, the paper is of like quality and hence the 4000 illustrations are not as sharp as we would like. But in publishing this 700-page book, Krause's chief purpose was to make immediately available at an attainable price the treasures of Albert Pick's knowledge. This he has done with dispatch.

Experienced hobbyists know that nothing stimulates a specialty like the ready availability of a catalog which defines the limits of that specialty—tells what is known and assigns a concise numbering system which facilitates reference. Such catalogs have for over a hundred years been largely responsible for the success of philately. Various areas of U. S. paper money collecting have also prospered under the benevolence of Friedberg, Donlon, Hessler, et al. Now world or "foreign" paper money of the 1900-74 period partakes of that prosperity, too. No longer will it be necessary for a dealer to go into great descriptive detail trying to make prospective customers understand which note of some 20,000 different varieties he is offering. Instead he can use the Pick number. And he will have a base value in two conditions upon which he can set his price.

In addition, the front matter of the catalog contains a useful pictorial grading guide, tables of foreign exchange rates, international numeral systems, and an essay by Dr. Pick on the history and collecting of paper money.

WORLD NEWS

Naturally, this first edition isn't perfect; first editions rarely are. There will be those who complain that the listings are too generalized. But this is a general catalog, not a specialized one. There will be plenty of opportunity for specialists to pen detailed monographs on individual countries or groups. Journals like PM are eager for the opportunity to publish them. All in all, through the efforts of Messrs. Pick and Krause, we have entered a new, exciting era in syngraphics.

Stanley Gibbons Currency List No. 10

Now available from Gibbons at Drury House, Russell St., Drury Lane, London WC2B 5HD is an illustrated, 21-page, magazine-format list of world paper currencies. It includes a useful article by Brian Kemp on the government of Fiji notes issued during World War II. Items offered for sale range in price from 60 pence to 1500 pounds (the latter being the government of Bermuda five shilling note of Aug. 1, 1920, claimed to be the first seen on the market). Also in the rare class is the British Leeward Islands ten shillings of Jan. 1, 1921, issued from Antigua, printed by De La Rue, and said to be one of less than ten known. It is priced at £1,200. The double-size \$50 Bank of Montreal note of Jan. 2, 1903 (specimen) printed by Waterlow and listed as Pick R273 is priced at a thousand pounds. A Hudsons Bay Co. York Factory May 9, 1832 one pound note worded "For the Governor & Company of Adventurers of England" goes for £250.

For the most part the European and Latin American notes are more moderately priced with the exception of the German group. For instance, a set of seven specimen (MUSTER) notes, Jan. 2, 1960, goes for £750, while the 50 reichsmarks of 1945, last of its type, photo-chemically reproduced from a specimen of the circulating notes, is priced at £100.

SMALL CHANGE IN SPAIN 1931-41, by S. Nathan, published by Spanish Philatelic Society Bookclub, No. 2, Brighton, England, 1974.

One does not usually look to philatelic literature for information about paper money, but in this 24-page, offset-printed booklet from a series of monographs can be found the story of Spanish paper money and coins used during the period 1931 to 1941. This was a complex period in Spanish history leading up to and including the Civil War and its aftermath. Two separate governments in one country issued their own currency. The philatelic connection lies in the cardboard "money discs" created by the Mint at Madrid. On one side was impressed the badge of the Republic. The other side was left blank. People obtained them from banks and pasted postage or revenue stamps on the blank side and

AND NOTES

used them as coin substitutes. The Nationlist side used the more elaborate enclosed postage stamp concept.

The monograph is well illustrated, with many maps complementing the pictures of notes and paper tokens ("vales") of all kinds. Unfortunately, it is not generally available; the edition was limited to subscribing members of the Bookclub. However, it probably will be available in such large philatelic libraries as that of the Collectors Club of New York, 22 E. 35th St., New York, NY 10016.

Mexico Addendum

Ed Shlieker, Samuel M. Paonessa and William L. Spencer, co-authors of **UN Peso of the Bank of Mexico 1935-1970** have recently released the addendum to

their 1973 publication. Included are eight new signatures for the 5 through 10,000 Peso Signature Chart I, as well as an update on quantity printed figures on the Series A-F Un Peso bank notes.

Distribution of the addendum has already been made to collectors who returned the addendum request form. Others may obtain a copy by sending a self-addressed, stamped envelope to the authors at P. O. Box 9684, El Paso, Texas 79986.

Additional information relating to the authors of signatures appearing on Banco De Mexico bank notes is being solicited. Collectors are also advised that while eight new large-denomination signatures have been identified more remain to be discovered. Included with the addendum is an information retrieval form.

This form is a continuing effort on the part of the authors to piece together data relative to the larger denominations (5-10,000 Pesos) printed by the American

Bank Note Company and issued by El Banco De Mexico.

Information sought includes: denomination, date of note, series, complete serial number, control figures, single-letter code and seal color. The control figures are a three character code (3-A-12) which is usually centered on both left and right sides of the obverse of most large-denomination notes. The single-letter code is usually located to the right of each serial number.

Both collectors and dealers may obtain copies of the catalogue by writing to the following distributor: Ed Shlieker, P. O. Box 5451, Tucson, Arizona 85703.

One of a set of four stamps issued in 1975 by St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla to mark the opening of the East Caribbean Currency Authority Building pictures a specimen \$1 ECCA note.

Sweden Commemorates Postal Giro Checking System With New Stamp

A FINANCIAL facility widely used in Europe but not available in this country is the "Postal Giro" system. It began in Austria in 1883 as an extension of the country's Post Office Savings Bank. Holders of a savings account there were given the option of transferring money from their accounts to another for the purpose of simplifying non-cash payments and reducing the need for cash in small transactions. The system became very popular on the Continent, especially in making payments from one country to another.

On January 21, 1975, the Swedish Postal Administration issued a special commemorative stamp to celebrate the 50th anniversary of its Postal Giro Office. The bright orange and black stamp shows the special envelope each account holder uses to send payments post-free to the Postal Giro Centre in Stockholm. The stamp was designed by Jan Magnusson, engraved by Czeslaw Slania, and printed in Great Britain by Harrison & Sons Ltd. in photogravure and recess.

In 1973, the Swedish Postal Giro handled 284 million payment commissions for a total value of 1,160,000 million Swedish crowns.

The system in Great Britain is only five years old but already there a "postal cheque" is a matter of prestige as well as expediency. There is a new National Giro Directory listing all accounts and a consumer magazine called *Giroscope*, containing advertising for mail order merchandise which can be paid for by Giro checks. Also published recently is a book, *National Giro* by Glyn Davies (George Allen & Unwin, £5), which gives useful insights into postal banking throughout the world based on the system of credit transfers rooted in the ancient civilizations of Mesopotamia and Egypt.



Swedish stamp and special postmark for Postal Giro system anniversary

Of course, there are many opportunities for financial legerdemain in the Giro system. During the 1930's for instance, a philatelic wholesaler living in Hamburg, Felix Chruszcz, opened postal accounts in a dozen or more countries, including the Belgian Congo, at a trifling cost, and rapidly established himself as being a financial wizard through foreign exchange transactions.

Writing in the column "Coin and Note Dealer" in the British publication *The Philatelic Exporter*, C. N. Richardson reports seeing in Madrid in April a line of full-color postcards featuring bank notes, similar to other European cards depicting postage stamps. He does not give the name of the manufacturer but writes that the cards were obviously produced for the tourist trade, observing that he saw Japanese and other national groups buying them avidly.

The famous "springing tiger" design of the Federated Malay States fondly recalled by two generations of stamp collectors from 1901 to 1936 was derived from vignettes on corresponding Straits Settlements bank notes.

The Hapsburg's Occupation Money in Italy 1796-1866

By DR. MICHAEL KUPA

Budapest, Hungary

UP TO the end of World War I, a large part of northern Italy belonged to the Austrian Empire.

During this period some emergency money was issued by the Austrian occupation forces. Of this, the first four emissions listed below were all issued to pay for rations and equipment delivered to the Austrian forces by the local inhabitants. The certificates were withdrawn from circulation after 18 months and destroyed so completely that to this day not a single copy has come to light. Thus, they are listed here only to make the record complete.

I. 4 January 1796 VAGLIA DELLA R. DUCAL CAMERA DI MANTOVA

According to the law of 4 January 1796 the Regia Ducal Camera in Mantova issued treasury certificates in the 200 Florins denomination to a total of 400,000 Florins.

4 gennaio 1796. 200 Fiorini

II. 4 January 1796 VAGLIA DELLA R. DUCAL CAMERA DI MILANO

According to the law of 4 January 1796 the Regia Ducal Camera in Milano issued treasury certificates in the 200 Florins denomination to a total of 400,000 Florins.

4 gennaio 1796. 200 Fiorini

III. 16 February 1796 VAGLIA DELLA R. DUCAL CAMERA DI MANTOVA

According to the law of 16 February 1796 the Regia Ducal Camera in Mantova issued a new series of treasury certificates in the 200 Florins denomination.

16 febbraio 1796. 200 Fiorini

IV. 16 February 1796 VAGLIA DELLA R. DUCAL CAMERA DI MILANO

According to the law of 16 February 1796 the Regia Ducal Camera in Milano issued a new series of treasury certificates in the 200 Florins denomination.

16 febbraio 1796. 200 Fiorini

V. 6 October 1796 CEDOLA MONETA DI MANTOVA

During the siege of Mantova by the French Army in 1796-97, the Town Council issued emergency paper money to cope with the currency shortage. The "cedola" were made of thick white card printed in black and stamped twice in red on the obverse with the eagle of Austria. At this time Mantova was the last Austrian garrison in Italy. The note measures 79 x 72 mm. Its reverse is blank.

At first an emission of 1,500,000 Mantovan Lire was planned, but finally a circulation of 7,536,480 Lire was

promulgated. Current until 22 October 1796 was the issue of three notes—10 Soldi, 1 and 3 Lire—with handwritten signatures, numerotages and value indications both in figures and letters; the other text was printed. They were signed by three of the following (one printed and two handwritten): Tonni, Scorza, Castiglioni, Antonio Gobbio, Trenti, Giuseppe Perodi, G. Batt. Noé, Gaetano Asti.

On 16 February 1797 the two higher denominations were withdrawn from circulation and destroyed.

The Mantovan Lira was worth one-third a Milanese Lira.

10 Soldi,	6,000 pieces planned, exist in two variations.
1 Lira,	9,000 pieces planned, exist in two variations.
3 Lire,	163,600 pieces planned, exist in two variations.
6 Lire,	388,200 pieces planned, exist in two variations.
9 Lire,	146,580 pieces planned, exist in two variations.
12 Lire,	89,820 pieces planned, exist in two variations.
18 Lire,	62,840 pieces planned, exist in two variations.
45 Lire,	19,660 pieces planned, exist in two variations.
135 Lire,	2,160 pieces planned, exist in two variations.

VI. 16 May 1797-18 January 1798 BANCO DEL GIRO COMMERCIO ED ARTE

Between 16 May 1797 and 18 January 1798 the Banco del Giro Commercio ed Arte in Venice issued paper means of payment in different denominations with dates completely handwritten.

After 1 July 1797 the dates have an added inscription "Anno I della Libertà Veneta" (First year of Venetian freedom). Known today are:

5 Ducati.
50 Ducati.

VII. 1 October 1798 CEDOLA DEL BANCO GIRO DI VENEZIA

A set of paper money dated 1 October 1798 was issued by the Banco Giro Di Venezia in four denominations in a sum of 600,000 Ducats on white thin paper printed in black. The numerotages and the three signatures are handwritten in black. The reverse is plain. Each note was signed by Giovanelli, Fovel and Schiantarelli.

1 Ottobre 1798 10 Ducati da Lire 8
 50 Ducati da Lire 8
 100 Ducati da Lire 8
 500 Ducati da Lire 8

VIII. 1802 MAGISTRATO CONSOLARE di TRENTO

During the Napoleonic War the town of Trento issued emergency money, called "cedola di carestia" by the people, to eliminate the lack of soldi coins in two denominations. Put into circulation on 29 August 1802 was the "soldi uno" and on 30 August 1802 the "soldi cinque" for a sum of 3,000 Florins, Austrian value. The notes have no dates and signatures.

A single original specimen of the 1 soldi was on display until World War II in the Museo Civico di Rovereto but it was destroyed later in the war. Now only a photograph exists at the Bankmuseum der Deutschen Bundesbank in Frankfurt/Main.

According to the above-mentioned museum, the note had a stamp PODESTA DI ROVERETO indicating that the emergency money of Trento circulated in the town of Rovereto, too.



15 June 1859 Vaglia di Fiorini 1000 circulated in Milano



1 September 1866 Certificato dell' I.R. Monte Veneto, Province of Padova, 10 Lire in Austrian silver value

These notes were the last paper money issued in the 19th century by Austria for the occupied territories of Italy. In 1866 it lost the Venetian Kingdom, too.

A. 1 Settembre 1866 PROVINCIA DI BELLUNO

1 Fiorino Valuta Austriaca in silver, 112 by 75 mm.
10 Fiorini Valuta Austriaca in silver, 90 by 135 mm.

B. 1 Settembre 1866 PROVINCIA DI FRIUL

1 Fiorino Valuta Austriaca in silver, 112 by 75 mm.
10 Fiorini Valuta Austriaca in silver, 90 by 135 mm.

C. 1 Settembre 1866 PROVINCIA DI PADOVA

For a sum of 1,830,000 Fiorini V A in silver.

1 Fiorino Valuta Austriaca in silver, 112 by 75 mm.
10 Fiorini Valuta Austriaca in silver, 90 by 135 mm.

D. 1 Settembre 1866 PROVINCIA DI POLESINA

1 Fiorino Valuta Austriaca in silver, 112 by 75 mm.
10 Fiorini Valuta Austriaca in silver, 90 by 135 mm.

E. 1 Settembre 1866 PROVINCIA DI TREVISO

For a sum of 1,328,000 Fiorini V A in silver.

1 Fiorino Valuta Austriaca in silver, 112 by 75 mm.
10 Fiorini Valuta Austriaca in silver, 90 by 135 mm.

F. 1 Settembre 1866 PROVINCIA DI UDINE

For a sum of Fiorini V A in silver.

1 Fiorino Valuta Austriaca in silver, 112 by 75 mm.
10 Fiorini Valuta Austriaca in silver, 90 by 135 mm.

G. 1 Settembre 1866 PROVINCIA DI VENEZIA

For a sum of Fiorini V A in silver.

1 Fiorino Valuta Austriaca in silver, 112 by 75 mm.
10 Fiorini Valuta Austriaca in silver, 90 by 135 mm.

H. 1 Settembre 1866 PROVINCIA DI VERONA

For a sum of 1,862,000 Fiorini V A in silver.

1 Fiorino Valuta Austriaca in silver, 112 by 75 mm.
10 Fiorini Valuta Austriaca in silver, 90 by 135 mm.

I. 1 Settembre 1866 PROVINCIA DI VICENZA

For a sum of Fiorini V A in silver.

1 Fiorino Valuta Austriaca in silver, 112 by 75 mm.
10 Fiorini Valuta Austriaca in silver, 90 by 135 mm.

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\$100 Interest Bearing "Note" a Facsimile

IN THE report of a \$100 interest bearing proof note selling for \$10,000 in PAPER MONEY No. 56, an illustration of an alleged actual note with three coupons was included as a "find" by a pioneer member. Further consultation with two specialists has yielded the following information:

From Gene Hessler of Chase Manhattan—"Yes, the item in question is a reproduction. After I made my request for a photograph I realized the illustration . . . had no serial number. I have since compared this illustration with another reproduction. The signatures that appear to be handwritten are in exactly the same place in relationship to nearby printing, and the same name, Bennett, appears."

From Louis Van Belkum, noted National Currency authority—"I am quite sure that the note is not genuine. I would like to state some of my reasons for feeling that way:

"1.) The note does not carry any serial number. These notes carried either a red or blue serial number and this note does not have any number on it.

"2.) The note does not carry any plate position letter.

(Continued on Page 191)



The Financial History of Colonial Pennsylvania

By RICHARD T. HOOBER



(Continued from PAPER MONEY No. 57)

Clamor for Public Regulation of Monetary Policy

FRANCIS Rawle's (a signer of early Pennsylvania issues) pamphlet advocated for Pennsylvania the creation of money by public authority, instead of continued dependence upon coined metal intrinsically worth, or nearly worth, the face value. He argued that there was not enough silver and copper in the province, and that it was impossible to bring in the amount required by the community either by recovering trade already lost, or by attempting to establish new trade, and that it would take too long to bring about an influx of gold and silver by raising its value arbitrarily. The pamphlet further suggested that, to "keep the paper money equal in value to gold and silver, it must, among other features, arise from a fund, and therefore, as private offices, particularly at Westminster, were by letters patent allowed to lend on the security of real estate, goods, wares, etc., the Province should lend a certain quantity of bills on the security of land, interest equal to that paid for gold and silver and an installment of the debt being paid annually, while the Province itself could issue some of the bills to pay for public requirements, and from a tax could be enabled to get in and sink such bills." (Keith) Pennsylvania, in substance, adopted Rawle's formula when she later made her first emission.

The clamor continued throughout the colony for relief from the chaotic conditions that hampered trade and commerce, and the following petition was presented to the Assembly:

"To the Honourable and Representatives of the Province of Pennsylvania in General Assembly Mett at Philad^a, the 10th day of the Twelfth Mo: February, Anno Domini 1717. The petition of the Subscribers on behalf of themselves and others the inhabitants of the said Province

"HUMBLY SHEWETH

"That whereas the want of running Cash is generally detrimental to trade and commerce as this province do by woful Experience find occasioned partly by the bringing in of sundry Merchandizes and Especially Servats, which when purchased are for the most part paid in Cash and the same being Carried away in specie drains this province of the Current Coyn to that degree that thereby the whole Government in General is depriv'd of the sinews of life of Trade without which no Country can Expect to flourish and prosper

"Know your petitioners Do hereby humbly request and desire That for the preventing of the Carrying away of the running Cash as much as may be the reviving of Trade and Commerce amongst us and redressing the aggrievances consequently Ensuing such unnecessary

Exportation of Cash- this Honourable House may make the produce of the country as wheat Flour Bread &c.,: such lawful pay in a general way as not to be refus'd or rejected or otherwise that such other restrictions be Enjoy'd as may be thought most proper and Convenient for redressing the aggrievances aforesaid And your petitioners for that and other manifold favors shall as in duty bound Ever pray &c.

"To the Honourable and Representatives of the Inhabitants of the Province of Pensilvania the General Assembly Mett in Philadelphia the Tenth day of the Twelfth Month Anno Domini 1717.

"The petition of the subscribers on behalf of themselves & others Inhabitants of the s^d. Province

"HUMBLY SHEWETH

"That our late Compliance in reducing our Coyn Current to what its at present and our neighboring Colonies retaining for the former Currency Hath been and still is the reason they daily drain us of our money and seeing our Silver is in a manner wholly exhausted thereby they by draining of Gold undoubtedly design to drain us also of that part of the running Cash we have left amongst us and Considering how destructive the want of Coyn is to Trade in General under the Oppression whereof this province hath for many years groan'd we your petitioners do hereby request and desire That this Honourable House would take this matter under their Considerations and apply a remedy to said Aggrievances Either by raising the value of Coyn in general or English Coyn, Gold and French money or by such other method as may seem most proper and Convenient—With wholly refering whereof and in full assurance of a redress from this Honourable House We your petitioners shall in duty bound Ever pray &c." (Signed by 183 citizen merchants)

Conditions did not improve, rather they worsened, for in 1719, another scheme was presented before the Assembly to make farm produce a legal tender for all public and private debts. Again, no action was taken on this speculative proposal. Linked with a depression at this time, reports from the colonies to the north about the apparent success of their circulation of paper money were reason enough to maintain constant pressure on the government, for the general feeling was that such fiat currency would surely prove a panacea to all. Rawle's pamphlet gained small favor among the "safe and sane Councillors," who were, for the most part, the larger landowners and creditors. Had the matter been left to their disposition entirely, and to their votes alone, it is reasonable to assume that no such money would ever circulate in their colony! Strong support was to come from Keith and others whose influences were to finally bring about the desired legislation. The evil shadow that constantly lurked in the background, counterfeiting, added to the confusion, and again, in 1720, one Edmund was convicted with his wife of counterfeiting Spanish silver coins. He was sentenced to be hanged, and his wife, Martha, was fined £500.

The *American Weekly Mercury*, printed by Andrew Bradford in Philadelphia, set forth the following statement in the January 2, 1721, issue, "Our General Assembly are now sitting, and we have great Expectations from them at this Juncture, that they will find some effectual Remedy, to revive the dying Credit of this Province, and restore us to our former happy Circumstances."

Again, on January 16th, the paper stated:

"Tis with great Complacency this House receives the Governor's fresh Assurances of his Regard to the People we represent, in such affectionate Expressions and Zeal, to restore the Planters Credit with just Care, of the Merchant, who of late (with others) equally be under the great Disadvantage of Want of a sufficient Currency of Cash; as appears to us from the melancholy Complaints of the People: and we will readily fall in with any Scheme, as shall appear to us conducive to a Remedy.

"We greatly acknowledge the Governor's Condescension to acquaint this House of his forming a design to manufacture and consume the Grain of this Country: We hope the success will answer the Governor's Expectations, by a fruitful Advantage of his Interest, and consequently that of the Country; which are inseparable.

"We heartily thank the Governor for his repeated Offers in condescending cheerfully to assist and advise this Assembly in what may be for the publick Good."

On January 31st, an advertisement appeared:

"We whose names are hereunto Subscribed, do, for the Encouragement of Trade and Commerce, promise to receive in Payment for all Goods, sold after the Date hereof, Dollars called Lyon Dollars, at the Rate of Five Shillings, The English Crown at Seven Shillings and Six Pence, The Half Crown at Three Shillings and Nine Pence, The English Shilling at Eighteen Pence, and the English Sixpence at Nine Pence, Proclamation Money.

John Cadwalader
Henry Hodge
Edward Roberts
Andrew Bradford
John Copson
Robert Ellis
Charles Read
David Breintnall

Richard Clymar
John Hyatt
Thomas Tresse
Oliver Galltry
William Bowell
George Calvert
John Brooks
Benjamin Paschal

N.B. Any other Traders, who are willing thus to encourage Trade, may have their Names inserted in next Paper."

The following issue indicated the addition of four more names, and merchant Joseph Redman inserted his own separate advertisement.

Pre-Paper Money Legislation on Money Rates

THE following two acts, although passed prior to the emission of paper money in Pennsylvania, are important in their representation of the conditions that existed and the difficulties encountered in handling the currencies of the countries abroad, and are included to indicate the official awareness of those problems and their efforts to overcome them by the limited means at their disposal.

"AN ACT FOR THE BETTER PROPORTIONING THE RATES OF MONEY IN PAYMENTS MADE UPON CONTRACTS ACCORDING TO THE FORMER REGULATION" (Statutes at Large of Pennsylvania. Vol. II, Pages 276-278)

"Whereas our gracious sovereign the queen, taking into consideration the different rate at which the same species of foreign coin pass in her several colonies and plantations in America, and the inconvenience thereof by the indirect practice of drawing the money from one plantation to another to the great prejudice of the trade of the Queen's sub-

jects, did by her royal proclamation given at Windsor, the eighteenth day of June in the third year of her reign, think fit to reduce all foreign coins to one current rate within her dominions in America by certain exact calculations and regulations thereupon in the said proclamation at large set forth and expressed; publishing and declaring that from and after the first day of January then next ensuing, no pieces of money therein mentioned should be accounted, reckoned, taken or paid within any of the Queen's said colonies or plantations, for the discharge of any contracts or bargains made after the said first day of January, at any higher rates than by the said proclamation to pay and discharge all debts contracted before the said first day of January in money at other rates than is hereby required; and whereas upon the liberty that is left by the said proclamation to pay and discharge all debts contracted before the said first day of January in money at other rates than is thereby required, it has been frequently practiced in this government to make payments in such pieces as upon the reduction of our coin would carry the greatest loss, and too great encouragement has been given by the irregularity and disproportion of the rates at which money has passed, through a sinister and unjust desire of gain, to clip the heavier pieces passing by weight as well as reals or bits that are not weighed, and thereby to make the generality of such payments as aforesaid in the lightest and most depraved money, for remedy whereof:

(Section I.) "Be it enacted by John Evans, Esquire, by and with Her Majesty's royal approbation Lieutenant-Governor under William Penn, Esquire, absolute Proprietary and Governor-in-Chief of the province of Pennsylvania and Territories, by and with the advice and consent of the freemen of the said Province in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the publication of this present act, no debts contracted before the said first day of January shall be discharged in any silver coin current in this province but at the rate of five pence halfpenny per pennyweight, being the nearest to the former regulation pieces and half-pieces of Peru excepted, which shall pass in such payments at five pence per pennyweight; and Lion or Dog dollars not less than sixteen pennyweight at six shillings each, and all kinds of silver money shall be weighed by Troy weights proportionable to the rate aforesaid.

"Provided nevertheless, That without the consent of the receiver in payments of pieces of eight, there shall not be more than one single piece; and in payments of half-reals, reals and double reals, not more than eight reals weighed in the scale at one draught; and such draught shall not be weighed or accounted nearer than one-half pennyweight; and the money being full as heavy as the weight shall be passable for the value thereof respectively. And whereas the neighboring governments that have been more anciently settled, and are some of them much more considerable in trade than those of (sic) this province, have not hitherto fallen into the practice of regulation enjoyed by the Queen's said proclamation, whereupon the inhabitants of this government, finding the alteration difficult to be practiced while none of those around us do the same, have too generally continued to contract and bargain for sums according to the old rates, which still increases the great inconveniences that daily more and more arise from the aforementioned disproportion, by not only clipping our money upon the encouragement taken from thence but also importing the lightest pieces and exporting the heavy; and whereas nothing will more facilitate the practice of the regulation aforesaid, according to the proclamation which requires all weights to go exactly at one rate; than first to introduce the same method in all payments whatsoever, . . ." (Passed January 12, 1705-6. Repealed by the Queen in Council, October 24, 1709.)

"AN ACT FOR ASCERTAINING THE RATES OF MONEY FOR PAYMENT OF DEBTS AND PREVENTING EXACTIONS ON CONTRACTS AND BARGAINS MADE BEFORE THE FIRST DAY OF MAY, IN THIS PRESENT YEAR ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND NINE." (Statutes at Large of Pennsylvania. Vol. II, Pages 294-297.)

"Whereas for the better enforcing of our gracious sovereign the Queen's royal proclamation, dated the eighteenth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and four, for reducing foreign coins to the same current rate within all her colonies or plantations in these parts, by a statute made in the sixth year of her reign, entitled 'An act for ascertaining the rates of foreign coins in Her Majesty's Plantations in America,' all persons within the said colonies or plantations are forbidden, after the first day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and nine, for the discharge of any contracts to be thereafter made, to account, receive, take or pay any of the several species of foreign silver coins mentioned in the said proclamation, at any greater

of higher rates than are therein allowed and settled; according to which rates, pieces of eight of Seville, Pillar and Mexico of full weight, which, according to the present currency of money in this province, pass at eight shillings each, shall then be taken and accounted for the discharge of the aforesaid contracts at six shillings and no more: whereupon it is manifest that the same pieces will fall one-fourth part in their denomination, notwithstanding in themselves they retain the same intrinsic value.

"And whereas it is most evident that the general known standard of the value of all goods and merchandises to be bought and sold is, in the most civilized nations, the quantity of silver that is to be paid for them, which value cannot really in itself be raised or diminished by the difference of names affixed to it, so that the same piece of eight of full weight when called six shillings only is of no less value in itself than it is when called eight shillings, but ought to purchase the same quantity of goods, at the same time by whatsoever name it may be taken; and therefore all goods and merchandises ought to fall in price or denomination of value, in proportion to the alteration in the denomination of money, because every person who sells goods at one-fourth part lower in the name or denomination of the price, after the said first day of May, will have in reality the same intrinsic value and weight of silver for his goods, as he would have in case he had sold the same for one-fourth part more in money, at the present currency.

"Now forasmuch as divers persons in this province without due consideration of the real difference of money, may propose to make advantage to themselves, by means of the said act in forcing their debtors, after the said first day of May, to discharge their debts heretofore contracted according to the rates in the said proclamation mentioned, by which they would receive one-third part more in the quantity of silver than, at the time of the contract, was understood or intended. And some persons since they had notice of the said act, have lent money at the rates now current, but have taken obligations for payment thereof at the rates prescribed by the said proclamation, which is suffered to be exacted either upon those obligations or any other contracts or bargains that ought to be discharged according to the present currency will prove injurious and oppressive to the debtors.

"Therefore for prevention thereof:

(Section I.) "Be it enacted by Charles Gookin, Esquire, by the Queen's royal approbation Lieutenant-Governor under William Penn, Esquire, Proprietary Governor-in-Chief of this province of Pennsylvania, etc., by and with the advice and consent of the freemen of the said Province in General Assembly met, and by (the) authority of the same, That if any person within this province, from and after the said first day of May, for the payment of money lent or goods sold, or for the discharge of any penalties or duties accrued or fees, salaries or other perquisites settled by law and then due, or any contracts or bargains made in this province, before the said first day of May, shall account, take or receive any of the several species of foreign coins (silver) mentioned in the said proclamation except Peru's at any other rate than at nine shillings and one penny by the ounce Troy-weight, either by the single ounce or in greater quantities, and for any sum under a piece of eight at five pence halfpenny each pennyweight, and the said Peru's at the rates they now pass: every person so accounting, taking or receiving the same contrary to the directions of this act shall forfeit the sum of ten pounds for every such offense, to the party grieved or to such other person or persons as shall sue for the same, to be recovered with full costs of suit by action of debt, bill, plaint or information in any court of record within this province, where such offense shall be committed; and the debtor shall be discharged of what the creditor shall require or endeavor to exact, over and above the rates hereby prescribed for payment of the said former contracts or bargains. And that all officers' fees, salaries or other perquisites, workmen's and laborers' wages and prices of commodities or manufactures, that have for any number of years passed been fixed and generally known, shall after the said first day of May abate in proportion to the afore-mentioned fall in the denomination of money, for which said fees, salaries and other perquisites, wages, commodities and manufactures, no person shall presume to demand, take or receive in the rates of money established by the said proclamations any more than three-fourths part of the sum in pounds, shillings and pence which he or she has heretofore accustomed to demand, take and receive in the present currency of money. And that the prices of all goods, commodities, wares and merchandise whatsoever shall be computed at three-fourths part of the sum and no more, which the seller would have taken for them according to the rates of the present currency, if no change had been made therein by virtue of the said proclamation and act of parliament.

"Provided always, That nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to compel every person to receive money according to the present currency, for the discharge of any rents, reserved or contracts or bargains made upon sales of lands or goods, for which money or other effects are really and truly agreed to be paid or delivered, after the said act of parliament takes effect, at the rates thereby directed, or in sterling money of Great Britain.

(Section II.) "And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That for rendering payments according to the rates enjoined by the said proclamation more easy and expeditious, there shall be sets of weights of all sorts necessary, exactly proportioned, according to the said rates, from one halfpenny worth of silver to any sum that shall be thought fit, which weights shall be prepared and sold by Peter Stretch and George Plumly of Philadelphia, who shall stamp their respective marks thereon and be accountable for their exactness; and for seven such weights, between one halfpenny in value and six pence inclusive, they shall receive two pence for each weight; and for seven convenient weights between eight pence and twenty shillings inclusive, they shall receive four shillings and one penny, or five shillings and three pence for all the said fourteen weights and no more." (Passed April 30, 1709, Repealed by the Queen in Council, Feb., 20, 1714.)

(To be continued)

Facsimile Note

(Continued from Page 188)

"3.) The work around the large numeral 100 is quite inferior and is nothing like the work shown on the proof specimen sold by Mayflower Auctions last year.

"4.) There is no 'The' to the left of 'United.' The 'The' appears on the proof.

"5.) On the proof specimen, the outside edge of the lathework around the 'C' counters is dark, while on the note in question, it is light.

"6.) On the proof there is a distinct gap between the oval containing the portrait of Gen. Scott, but there is no such space on the note in question.

"There are many other discrepancies that I could point out, but to me the first three reasons should be enough to convince most people that the note is not genuine. If the gentleman would compare his note against the photo of the proof sold by Mayflower Auctions, I think that he would have to agree with my opinion.

"All of these comments are my opinion and I do not profess to be an expert on that series of notes.

"There is a volume at the National Archives that deals with the issuance of these notes and if I remember right they do list to whom these notes were payable. The owner might stop in someday and investigate this volume."

Finally, the finder of the "note" received the following communication from R. G. Hawthorne, Dir., Div. of Securities Operations of the Fiscal Service of the Treasury Dept.:

"The document to which you refer is a reproduction of a \$100 7 3/10 percent Note. These facsimiles were used by banking houses in 1861 to advertise the sale of bank notes, and have no monetary value."

These opinions leave little doubt as to the true nature of the illustration.

Wall Displays of Small-Size Currency

By GRAEME M. TON, JR.

ONE WAY to get your hobby out of the pages of books and out where people can see and appreciate your interests is to use "wall displays". They sound like a bit of work, but really are not. You'll have fun doing them and achieve some real satisfaction.

A "Display" should reflect your interests. In a way, it's an extension of your personality. A bit of thought and decision beforehand will give the best results. Using the "flip-top holders" with two-way adhesive makes it easy to change if you should (and you will!) alter the Display.

A few Display suggestions: (The notes listed are the least expensive series. They DON'T have to be CU.)

BASIC. The seven \$1 Silver Certificates with the different plate designs front and back—All that are required are the \$1 SC 1928A; 1934; 1935; 1935A Hawaii; 1935D (W) and (N); and the 1957.

BASIC EXTENDED. One each of the 17 \$1 SC Series—I would not display the 1928C, D, and E. In the 17 series you can dress up the display with common ending numbers, fancy numbers, and other combinations.

BASIC LOW NUMBERS. This is a most attractive display. Essentially, the beginning blocks of the plate design changes are used. The \$1 SC 1928, 1934, 1935, 1957 and the \$1 FRN 1963 all begin with the block AA. The \$1 Hawaii CC block is the most comparable and is the only invasion note block that you can get with beginning zeroes. To add interest to these beginning blocks, you might try to get numbers starting with as many beginning zeroes as possible. The use of Face Plate #1 is a nice touch. (The same criteria can be used for displaying \$5's and \$10's.)

Then there are the TYPE collection displays.

RED SEAL TYPE. Displays the different denominations and plate designs used in the USN's (Legals)—\$1 1928 USN; the \$2 USN 1928G and the 1963; the \$5 USN 1928F, and the 1963.

BLUE SEAL TYPE. Displays the different denominations and plate designs used in the Silver Certificates—\$1 SC 1928A and/or 1957; (for an expanded version use the seven \$1 SC's described under BASIC); \$5 SC 1934D and the 1953A; the \$10 SC 1934D and the 1953A.

FIVE COLORED SEAL TYPE. Most attractive! Displays the five different colored seals used in the small currency—\$1 1928 USN (red); \$1 1928 SC (the signatures and design tie in with the \$1 USN in blue); \$1 SC 1935A Hawaii (brown); \$1 SC 1935A North Africa (yellow); and the \$1 1963 FRN (green).

COMBINATION SEAL TYPE. Displays the five different color seals used by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in the regular production of small currency. Requires

higher denomination notes and is most interesting. \$5 USN 1963 (red); \$5 SC 1934D (blue); \$5 FRBN 1929 (your District) brown; \$5 FRN 1974 (your District) green; \$10 1928 Gold Certificate (gold). The \$5 1934A Hawaii (brown) and the \$5 1934A North Africa (yellow) could be added.

There are many other Type Displays. For instance, the \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, and \$100 1929 FRBN's illustrate notes that have become extinct but were an important phase of U. S. currency.

VARIETY. My favorite! It illustrates the varieties used in our small currency. It takes a bit of doing, but makes it easy to explain Mule, Experimental, and Changeovers. For Mules, use the \$1 SC 1935A. You need two notes, one Mule and one non-Mule. For Experimentals, the best is the \$1 SC 1935A "R" and "S" pair. For Changeovers, use the \$1 SC 1935D, any block. You need four notes—Changeover Pair for the consecutive numbers; two regular 1935D's, one (W) and one (N) to be displayed on the reverse side by side (overlap to show the difference).

Then there are the SPECIALTY Displays. I'll just list these, as you can make many combinations—Fancy Numbers, Radars, Errors, Autographs, Low Numbers, Short-Snorters. A Display of birthday notes or particular event-dated notes is particularly interesting, as is the Display of FP/1 and BP/1. It's difficult and expensive in the early series, but more available in the \$1 SC 1957, the \$1 FRN 1963, 1969, and 1974. You should try for position code A1 or ending #1.

For peak interest and enjoyment have several displays. A basic, type, variety or specialty make good combinations.

Decoupage, which I have never done, is worth mentioning. It is being done quite a bit with obsoletes, CSA's, old stock certificates, and the like. It should be attractive with paper currency as well. Use inexpensive notes, as it is PERMANENT. The decoupage kits are available in most department and drug stores. Some thought should be given to the type of wood that would blend best with your notes. Also, the design and cut of the wood could add a quality of distinction.

A few tips on how to display:

1) Use a hard flip-top holder with a two-way adhesive. Don't tack or glue your notes, unless they are very inexpensive. The flip-top holder allows you to change your notes and makes them easily removeable for cleaning. It will also protect your notes.

2) A blue velvet background brings out the blue in the SC's; a red velvet background brings out the red in the USN's. The lighter shades of velvet give the most contrast. Where the different colored seals are used in one display, the beige velvet is very nice. A little experimentation will give you the most desired effect. Don't

forget the "blend" with other objects in the room, furniture, or wall on which the display will be put.

3) The ordinary glass frames found in all stores are most serviceable. The elaborate displays can be separated into two or more frames. They can be arranged to give balance to the display. When a large picture-type frame is used, it is best placed in the center. Of course, custom frames with matching backgrounds do give a distinctiveness to the display.

4) Avoid placing where direct sunlight will be upon the display. A high moist area is also undesirable. These conditions will cause the notes to "brown" or "tone" out. The notes should be removed periodically and wiped for any dust or dirt that has settled. A bit of preventive maintenance will keep your notes in nice condition. An occasional replacement of the holders is also recommended.

5) A short explanation card on the items displayed is a nice finishing touch.

Where to display.

The "where" to display is more a matter of personal taste and habitat. Dens, studies, or libraries are very appropriate. Displays will dress up a game or recreation room, where they will be conversation pieces. A classroom display of currency can be used to illustrate many things. Your office is an excellent spot—for that something extra. A dentist has one on the ceiling over his dental chair—claims it takes the patients' minds off the drilling! I don't know. . . .

Again, your display should be a reflection of your interests and personality. I'm sure your imagination will create even better ones than those suggested. Let others know about them!

Four times I have made displays for my personal enjoyment and not for profit. But, four times a collector/friend has "had to have them" and backed up his craving with substantial offers. Each time the fun was in creating the different displays. The fifth time . . . I just don't know yet!

A Custom-Made Record Log Book for Everyone

By MIKE CARTER

AFTER reading Mr. Zegers' letter to the Editor in the March/April issue of PAPER MONEY, I decided to share with my fellow collectors a method of record keeping for my collection that I have found to be very efficient and attractive.

There are available on the market many styles of flip-up photograph albums. By shopping around, the prospective buyer will be able to locate one for 3½" x 5" prints with a nice padded, hard cover. If you live in a small town or an out-of-the-way location where it

may be difficult to locate such an album, may I suggest the Sears catalog which carries a very nice one. The collector should strive to find an album with no printing on the cover. I have found that most of the quality albums do not have any printing. Most of the albums contain 50 clear acetate pockets, 25 to a side. The album I purchased was extremely nice because it came with a set of transfer letters, which I used to title the front of my collector's log and also to place my name on the cover.

The next step in our homemade collector's log project is to acquire a package of standard 3" x 5" index cards, preferably lined. Using a felt-tipped pen, line off the appropriate number of columns to suit your needs. Illustrated is an example of my card layout. After much experimenting I have found this to be just about what I need to keep good records of my collection, but whatever *you* need *you* can do.

SERIES	SERIAL #	DATE	PRICE	DATE	PRICE	F/N
	DENOM. — Sigs.	CON.	BHT.	SOLD	SOLD	
1969D	\$1 FRN F95476698C BAUVELOX - SHULTZ	CU	4/1/75	1.00		①

Typical card layout. Note index number in lower right-hand corner.

Most of you are probably already saying there is not enough room on the cards for all your information. But wait! Note the column headed F/N (footnote). For every note in your collection for which you need more space, place the appropriate footnote number in the column, turn the card over, write the number and proceed to list the additional information or comments such as where bought, or what traded for, or even the pedigree of the note.

The index cards are placed in the clear pockets one to a pocket or back-to-back if you have more cards than pockets. By placing the cards back-to-back the record book will hold 100 cards, instead of 50 cards one to a pocket. Placing the cards one to a pocket is much more convenient though, because just by flipping the leaf up you can read your footnotes. (Remember to write your footnotes in the proper orientation, so that when you flip the leaf up the footnote is not upside down.)

After you have placed your cards in the acetate pockets in the order you would like them, go back and number each card in the lower right-hand or left-hand corner for indexing. As you will see, when your cards are placed in the leaves they will overlap and the bottom

of each card is visible. When your index numbers are placed on the cards every one of them will show, so that by referring to an index card placed in the top pocket of one or both trays of leaves, you can go quickly to any section or card in your record book/log. Devise your own index system to suit your needs. I have found that by numbering each card in a section with the same number serves my purpose (such as, all U.S. Note cards are #1, all Silver Certificate cards are #2, etc.). Also, using a different color of ink for the index numbers on the cards is very helpful for recognition.

Now for the final convincer: This is not complicated, time-consuming, or expensive! If you follow my instructions it should take about 30 to 45 minutes to line-off all the cards and title the columns. The albums can be bought for as little as \$2.99 and the best one I have seen was only \$5.50. The index cards should be in the neighborhood of, say, fifty cents, for a total outlay of \$3.50 to \$6.00. The cheapest commercially available album of any comparison that I have seen is around \$15.00 and I don't think it is nearly as attractive or "custom-made" to your needs as your finished product will be. After all, most of the reward of this album is that you did it yourself. I guarantee that you will be happy with it and proud to show your friends and fellow collectors what a nice collector's record keeping/log book you have.

Federal Reserve Corner

MANY collectors take an unusually lax approach to the production of our paper money. It is difficult to determine why this should be the case. Knowledge of how our notes are produced and the steps by which the completed item is achieved can go a long way towards the explanation of an error or variety found on current currency.

Therefore, it seems in order to give a short course in the printing of our basic commodity . . . money! The Bureau of Engraving and Printing currently prints all of our paper money on rotary presses. This is a comparatively new process, having been started in 1957 with the Series 1957 \$1 Silver Certificates.

Rotary presses carry a printing plate of 32-subjects, whereas the largest plate accommodated on the old flat presses was 18-subject. The original rotary press had a complement of one plate, whereas the currently used Giori presses carry a complement of four plates. The Giori operates at a much higher speed, with a very large output in a 24-hour period.

Currency paper is obtained under contract from the Crane Co., and is a specially made security product. This paper is sent to press in a "dry" condition (as compared to the wet state of the flat press product). The reverse side of the sheet is printed first; these sheets are then accumulated on pallets, and each group of 100 sheets is marked with a divider.

The ink used is a rapidly drying type, so there is no reason for a time delay in printing the other (face) side. The face is printed as required. This completes the engraved portion of our currency printing.

Normally, after it has been accomplished, these full sheets are subjected to 100% inspection by the capable Bureau inspectors. Two things can happen if a sheet is partially defective: One, the entire sheet will be removed. Only full sheets of perfect notes will be retained. The other method is to mark the defective positions in the sheet, and these will later be replaced by "star" notes.

These full sheets now can go two ways: One, the sheets are cut in half, giving two 16-subject sheets. These sheets will be used in COPE overprinting equipment. This automatic press process overprints on two consoles, each covering 16-subjects. The overprinted sheets are then automatically cut into individual notes, banded into 100s, and shelved in the proper numerical sequence for banding into bricks of 4,000 notes. This is all automatic!

As an alternative, the full sheet of 32-subjects is fed onto the presses (which are two-color) which overprint the district seal and four district numerals in black ink on the first printing head. The sheet then passes under the second printing head which places the green Treasury seal and the green serial numbers on the lower left side and upper right section of the note. All 32 subjects are overprinted at the same time, the different positions having been hand-set with proper starting serial numbers for the press run of 20,000 sheets.

These sheets are then taken to the guillotine, which cuts them in half, and then into the individual notes. These are then banded, subjected to a verified count, and put in proper sequence to go into the 4,000 note bricks.

These bricks are now ready to go to the vault to be stored until shipment to your nearest Federal Reserve Branch Bank when ordered out. Within a few months after they have been printed, these notes will be appearing in your local banks.

We will cover other aspects of production in a later Corner. If you have any questions, they will be welcomed. Personal replies made if a stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Thanks, and until next time . . . Adios!

NATHAN GOLDSTEIN II
P. O. Box 36
Greenville, Miss. 38701

Anti-Rag Picker

Not everyone regards the nickname "rag picker" with approval according to a recent *Coin World* editorial. Maj. Sheldon S. Carroll, curator of the numismatic collection at the Bank of Canada, declared at a Canadian Numismatic Association banquet, "How can we expect others to respect our hobby when we don't respect it ourselves?" He termed the description of "rag pickers" as applied to paper money collectors "disgraceful and disgusting."



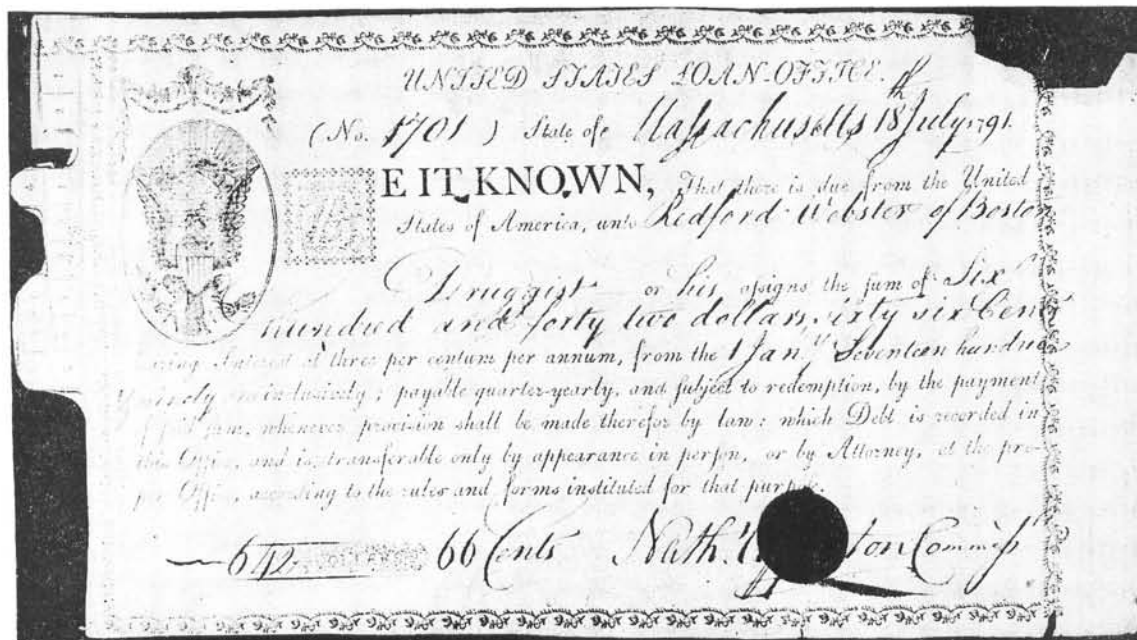
SPMC Bicentennial Feature

United States Loan Office Certificates

Counterfoil and Collateral

By GENE HESSLER

Curator The Chase Manhattan Bank Numismatic & Syngraphic Collection



U. S. Loan Office certificate with counterfoil. (The date on the back of the certificate appears to be Apr. 15, 1819 above the signature of Redford Webster.)

IN THE November, 1974 issue of this journal, Forrest Daniel presented an informative article concerning United States Loan Office Certificates after the American Revolution. The illustrated certificate dated March 15, 1792 did not have the counterfoil which Mr. Daniel described as being "at the left on which the value could be recorded by cutting an irregular edge through groups of ten digits to express the value in 10s of thousands, thousands, hundreds, tens and units." In the syngraphic collection at The Chase Manhattan Bank we have one such certificate and I thought perhaps some of our readers might care to see an illustration, complete with counterfoil.

I could add nothing to Mr Daniel's research, so I thought I would investigate the two names which appear on the accompanying illustration. Nathaniel Appleton, Commissioner of Loans for the state of Massachusetts, practiced medicine in Boston, having received two degrees from Harvard in 1773 and 1774. Dr. Appleton was the incorporator of The Massachusetts Medical Society and was the society's recording secretary for the first ten years of its existence; during this time he did not miss a single meeting. The signature of Nathaniel Appleton appears on

Loan Office Certificates as early as 1780. He died on April 15, 1795, two months before his 40th birthday.

The patriotic Redford Webster who made this loan to the United States was a successful apothecary in Boston, although the American Antiquarian Society placed an M.D. behind his name on the list of members. (The society just mentioned petitioned the Boston Legislature in 1812, requesting incorporation, which it received.) Redford Webster was one of the founding members and held the office of councillor from 1812-1816. At the first meeting of the American Antiquarian Society held at the Exchange Coffee House in Boston, he was chosen as one of the vice-presidents. On August 31, 1833, Webster died at the age of 72, and that is the extent of available information on the man who made a loan to the United States. However, in my search for additional information a *skeleton*, and I do mean skeleton, was exposed.

Redford and Hannah Webster had a son John, who also graduated from Harvard, receiving a B.A. in 1811, and an M.D. in 1815. After some travel outside the United States, John returned to his alma mater to teach chemistry from

1824 to 1849. Young Webster was accustomed to living comfortably, but being a poor manager of his finances, he lived beyond his means.

In 1842, John Webster found it necessary to borrow \$400 from Dr. George Parkman, a portion of which was repaid by 1847. Dr. Parkman was obviously sympathetic and understanding but a poor businessman, because he accepted a note for \$2,432 which included the unpaid balance of the first loan plus a larger second loan. The loan was secured by a mortgage on John Webster's personal property, which included a collection of minerals.

The life of Reilly, or rather Webster, was difficult to change and so another loan of \$1,200 from Robert Gould Shaw was contracted in 1848. For collateral, mineralogist Webster signed over to Mr. Shaw the same mineral collection. This bit of tricky maneuvering came to the attention of Dr. Parkman, who expressed his displeasure to the recipient of his loan. In what appeared as an attempt to assuage the anger of Dr. Parkman, a meeting was scheduled in the laboratory of John Webster. In the privacy of the laboratory Dr. Parkman received no money, not even an explanation; however, he did receive a blow on the head.

After a few weeks Dr. Parkman was noticeably missed, and a search revealed his remains had been distributed below John Webster's laboratory vault . . . in a tea chest . . . and in the murderer's furnace. Absolute identification was provided by a dentist who had made false teeth for the victim. John Webster was convicted and hanged on August 30, 1850; he received a *decent* burial.

Every day we hear of someone who is trying "to get it all together." So if there is a moral to the above story it would be that Dr. Parkman could have kept himself "all together" if he would have loaned his money to Uncle Sam and not the mad doctor.

U. S. Bicentennial Note Still Sought

Gene Hessler Enters Campaign

THE PROPOSED special \$2 note for the Bicentennial is not yet dead, according to reports coming out of Washington and New York. Secretary of the Treasury Simon, testifying before a subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee on March 13, said he has a "personal bias" in favor of a \$2 bill but that his "bureaucracy is opposed to it."

The Federal Reserve System, too, is still opposed to reinstating the \$2 note and recently commissioned a nationwide survey to determine public acceptance of the denomination. The poll results were said to be "inconclusive."

In his testimony, Simon also favored a two-cent coin in a cheap metal which would be the hundredth part of the \$2 note. Both the note and the coin would reduce total currency production costs. However, this economy



Design concept for reverse of \$2 Bicentennial commemorative note suggested by Gene Hessler. Mock-up of the design reprinted here by courtesy of Numismatic News Weekly, Krause Publications, Iola, Wis.

factor could be defeated by a special Bicentennial design which might tend to take many of the notes out of circulation.

Gene Hessler, curator of the Chase Manhattan Bank Money Museum, has added his personal clout to the campaign for a commemorative note, meeting with Deputy Assistant Treasury Secretary James Clawson and contacting other officials by letter as early as June, 1974. U. S. Treasurer Francine Neff, who expressed a positive interest, was to appear with Hessler on the NBC Today Show promoting the note but later cancelled out.

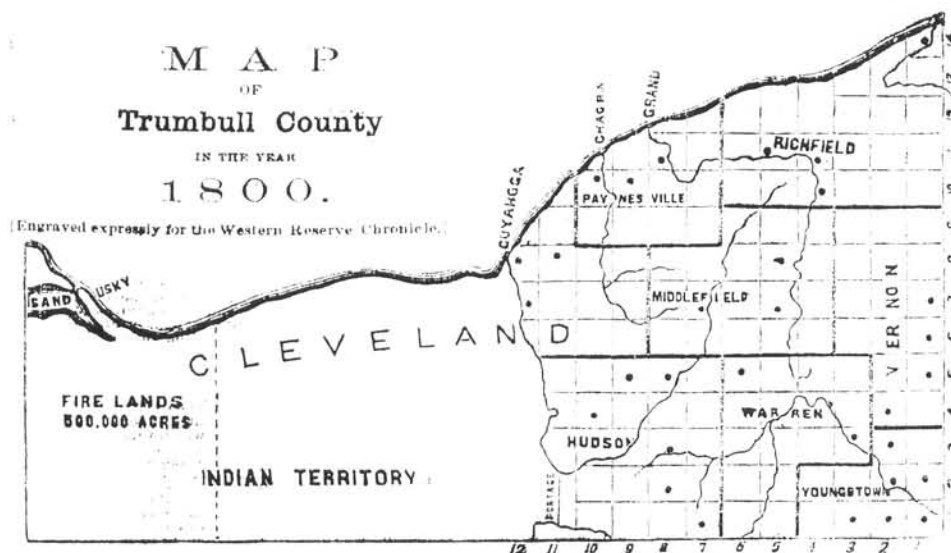
Because it is now much too late to stage a design competition, Hessler came up with his own concept for a design, suggesting a famous early American woman for the face and using the Trumbull painting of the Declaration of Independence as seen on the \$100 National Bank Note, series 1875, for the back. The dates 1776-1976 would be placed above it and the denomination given both as two dollars and two hundred cents. Although Secretary Simon said he could see no need for special colors, Hessler suggested multi-colors and a size a fraction larger than current notes so that the \$2 could be easily distinguished if it entered circulation. If necessary, it could be a red seal U. S. Note rather than a green seal Federal Reserve Note. He also suggested packaging CU notes and selling them at a premium, much like proof sets of coins.

The concept of the proposed reverse shown here was created at Krause Publications and is reprinted with their permission. The Community Republican Club of Jackson Heights, New York adopted a resolution on April 21 supporting the \$2 note idea but suggesting substitution of an American eagle for the traditional portrait on the face to avoid singling out any one founding father.

Brazil is experiencing a paper money collecting boom. D. G. Coimbra of Rio de Janeiro reports in *Coin World*. Among other areas it is affecting rather common recent bills, such as the cruzeiro notes bearing the overprinted new centavo-cruzeiro values at the introduction of the "heavy cruzeiro" in the late 1960's. Now demonetized, these notes in "bricks" of 500 were available at one time directly from the government for \$10. They are now selling at 10c each, spurred on by the availability of new currency albums.

The Western Reserve Bank and the Story of New Connecticut

By CHARLES V. KEMP, JR.



Map from *Western Reserve Chronicle*, Jan.-Feb. 1871

MANY STATE banks are interesting to paper money collectors because of their vivid connection with our early history. One of these banks is noteworthy not only for its long history in an important area of our developing country, but also for its name—The Western Reserve Bank of Warren, Ohio. This title recalls the fact that a large area of Ohio was once a colony of Connecticut.

In the 1630's, emigrants from the Massachusetts Bay Colony began to form new colonies to the south. Eventually the settlement known as Connecticut became predominant and in 1662 persuaded Charles II of England to grant it a territory about 65 miles wide and reaching in effect from ocean to ocean.

Naturally, as some of the neighboring colonies developed, disputes arose over this huge grant. Connecticut's attempts at a western colony were resisted by Pennsylvania, and eventually both Pennsylvania and New York gained control of large parts of it. Finally in 1786, Connecticut was persuaded to cede away to Congress most of her vast claim. In return it kept a large tract extending from Pennsylvania west as far as present-day Sandusky and south from Lake Erie as far as Youngstown. This also included the future sites of Akron and Cleveland.

When the Northwest Territory was created in 1787, it was composed of present-day Illinois, Indiana, Michi-

gan, Wisconsin and part of Minnesota. However, the area claimed by Connecticut remained separate and until 1800, when Connecticut finally withdrew its claim, this area was a colony of Connecticut and almost an independent state. Sometimes it was referred to as "New Connecticut," but the people who settled there called it the "Western Reserve."

The first attempt at developing these lands came in 1788, when some 25,000 acres were sold to Judge Samuel Parsons. The judge's death soon after the purchase prevented the opening of these lands, and it was not until 1792 that the next attempt was made. At that time, Connecticut set aside 500,000 acres in the western part of the Reserve for her citizens who had suffered losses by fire or other causes during the Revolutionary War. These lands were called the "Firelands."

The remaining three million acres were offered for sale in 1795. This land, which had never been surveyed, was purchased by a group of 35 Connecticut citizens for \$1,200,000, a bargain price of 40¢ per acre. The revenue from this sale was used to provide Connecticut with a permanent school fund.

The group of citizens joined together as the Connecticut Land Co. and elected Gen. Moses Cleaveland superintendent. In 1796 he organized and led a surveying party into the Reserve. The party mapped the area and



laid out the beginnings of the city of Cleveland. (The "a" in the General's name was dropped on maps.)

The expedition also laid out the town of Warren, named after Moses Warren, one of the surveyors. The town was settled in 1799 and soon began to prosper with the developing country. Sawmills and gristmills sprang up along the Mahoning River. Warren was for a time more thriving than Cleveland. The first newspaper in the Reserve was started here, and soon Warren became the seat of the Western Reserve.

A Bank Is Chartered at Warren, Ohio

As economic growth continued, the need for a bank became more pressing. On Feb. 20, 1812, a bank was chartered at Warren, with Gen. Simon Perkins as president and capitalized at \$100,000. It opened for business Nov. 12, 1812. Even though all of the area had become part of the state of Ohio in 1803, the bank was called "The Western Reserve Bank."

Warren's growth now slowed, and it did not incorporate as a town until 1834. The bank, however, was able to prosper due to its capable president. Gen. Perkins remained as chief executive until 1836; it was his lively interest and devotion to the bank's reputation which helped make The Western Reserve Bank the only state chartered bank in Ohio to remain sound and solvent until the end of state organization.

The bank had been given a new charter in 1816 under the Bonus Law by which it had to give up one out of every 25 shares of its stock to the state. In return it was chartered to Dec. 31, 1842, at which time the "bonus" from the dividends on the stock was to be paid. Also, and most important, banks organized under the law were exempted from state taxes.

Simon Perkins, who opposed this law, favored an annual tax instead. He remarked that the law was passed "without the application of the banks and without regard for actual banking conditions." This Bonus Law undoubtedly did much to encourage unscrupulous bankers in the state, which in turn led to much resentment among citizens of Ohio towards banks in general.

Although the bank was forced to suspend specie payment for a few months during the general suspensions in 1814 and 1837, its success was proven during the

financial crisis of 1818, when scores of banks were failing and the agents of the Second Bank of the United States were trying to redeem the circulating notes of the Ohio banks in specie. The Western Reserve Bank was able to redeem all but \$10,000 of an outstanding \$50,000.

The bank survived this crisis and in 1829 was one of only two banks in the Reserve. Soon this number increased and by 1834 there were six. By 1836, there were 28 banks in Ohio.

In 1828, the first full year of operation of the Ohio and Erie Canal helped boom the Reserve. In 1836, an extension canal reached Warren. This, along with a turnpike dating from 1828, opened Warren up to Lake Erie commerce and also to the Atlantic coast. By 1834 the bank's capital had increased to \$144,051.

Unfortunately, the Ohio legislature was becoming opposed to banks. Inept or dishonest management characterized far too many of them. By the 1840's, when charters granted under the Bonus Law were expiring, the legislature was reluctant to renew them. By 1845, there were only eight banks left in the state; The Western Reserve Bank was not one of them, since it had been forced to liquidate on Dec. 31, 1842.

Although Simon Perkins had resigned from the bank in 1836, he still was highly regarded as an astute banking man. In 1841, he was called before the legislature to offer his views on proposed banking reform. Perkins, however, believed that there was such a hostile feeling towards banks that the best idea might be to let people see how they could get along without banks for awhile. In the end this is just what the legislature let happen.

Finally in 1845 both citizens and lawmakers realized how vital banks were to the state's economy. The legislature began again to charter banks under a new and tougher banking law. In July, 1845, The Western Reserve Bank was reorganized under the independent banking law and began a new life which took it successfully through the Civil War era.

Warren was the seat of Trumbull County, and discovery of oil there helped contribute to the area's growth. A plank road was completed in 1849, and in 1857 the Cleveland and Mahoning Valley Railroad passed through Warren on its way to Youngstown.

In 1863, the bank nationalized and received charter number 74 as The First National Bank of Warren. After thus changing its distinctive name, it carried on business through the remaining years of the 19th century as it had in the previous years. In 1902, it was succeeded by the Union National Bank, which in turn was liquidated in 1911.

So ended the career of one of our pioneer banks. The people whom it served during its long career undoubtedly held it in high regard for its stability during times when irresponsible banks were too often the rule. Today, bank note collectors can remember it not only for

this but also for carrying on in its title the memory of New Connecticut.

SOURCES

- Conlin, Mary Lou: *Simon Perkins of The Western Reserve*
 Ganson, William: *Cleveland, the Making of a City*
 Hatcher, Harlen: *The Western Reserve, The Story of New Connecticut*
 Wismer, D. C.: "Descriptive List of Old Paper Money Issued in Ohio"
 Ohio Arch. and Historical Society Publications, Vol. 21
The Ohio Guide: Oxford University Press
 Ms. Virginia R. Hawley, General Reference Supervisor of The Western Reserve Historical Society

PART IV

Rare Banknotes, Banks, and Bankers of Indiana

By WENDELL WOLKA

This article is the fourth in a series devoted to the many varied stories concerning Indiana obsolete notes and the banks and bankers who made them possible.



Lucas, Garrison & Co. - Where Were You?

INDIANA has at least one elegant phantom which has come to light in recent years. This beautiful black and white proof is, as far as we know, the sole remnant of the enterprise of Lucas, Garrison & Co. The only problem is that we don't know IF or WHERE the company ever conducted business.

Can anyone part the mists of history and tell us:

1. Did Lucas, Garrison & Co. ever commence business?
2. If so, from where did they operate?
3. How long did they stay in business?

NEXT: *The Bank of the State of Indiana—An Overview of Extremes*

SPMC Chronicle

Convention Arrangements

Finalized

PRESIDENT Pennell has finally been able to clear our meeting arrangements with the ANA officials in charge of the Los Angeles convention, with the following results: (all events at the Marriott Hotel)

—The general membership annual meeting will be at 2 PM, Thursday, August 21, in the Denver Room.

—The banquet on Friday, August 22 will be preceded by a cash bar "happy hour" at 5:30 PM, also in the Denver Room. Then the banquet itself will take place at 6:30 in the Chicago-Dallas Room, just around the corner from the Denver Room. Gene Hessler, curator of the Chase Manhattan Bank Money Museum and author of *The Comprehensive Catalog of U.S. Paper Money*, will be the featured speaker. Also, the annual Society awards will be given out, and topping off the proceedings will be Tom Bain's famous raffle.

The price of banquet tickets is \$12.50 per person. SPMC regrets the necessity of this high price but even at such a figure, it will not break even on costs. Therefore, donations toward defraying banquet expenses will be welcome. Treasurer Owen Warns will be happy to issue tax deduction receipts: all donations to SPMC are tax-deductible, of course.

Tickets are available now from M.O. Warns, P. O. Box 1840, Milwaukee, WI 53201 and until August 9th. Please make checks payable to SPMC. The remaining tickets will be on sale at paper money dealers' bourse tables in Los Angeles. However, since the facilities assigned to us at the Marriott accommodate only 175 persons, tickets should be obtained as soon as possible.

Through the generosity of an anonymous benefactor, an informal hospitality suite will be available to members all day Thursday and Friday plus Saturday morning, August 21-23.

At the general membership meeting on Thursday, the 21st, members will have an opportunity to meet and query their officers, who will make the annual reports. In addition, it is planned to open up the meeting to a general forum as was done successfully at the Metropolitan New York show in April. One of the topics up for discussion will be the suggestion for holding paper money collectors' conventions separate from the general ANA shows and in central locations easily accessible to all at reasonable cost.

Please note the dates above. The dates in the May issue were in error. Check the hotel bulletin boards upon arrival for any possible last-minute changes.

Participants in Tom Bain's raffles at earlier banquets know well how much truly valuable and useful material is given away. Donations for this year's raffle are needed. Contact Tom at 3717 Marquette Dr., Dallas, TX 75225.

If you can be at the Los Angeles show, please try to take part in these SPMC activities.

Corrected Nominations Report

In the haste to make the deadline for the May issue, the name of William J. Harrison was inadvertently omitted from the list of hold-over governors.

The corrected list should read: Vernon L. Brown, Forrest W. Daniel, David A. Hakes, William J. Harrison, Robert E. Medlar, Eric P. Newman, Charles O'Donnell, Glenn B. Smedley, Harry G. Wigington, and Wendell Wolka.

The newly nominated directors up for election at the annual meeting are Thomas C. Bain, J. Roy Pennell, Jr., George W. Wait, M. Owen Warns and Larry Adams.

The Winner's Circle

—At the Central States Numismatic Society convention, Kansas City, a second award to Maurice Burgett (SPMC 92).

—At the Texas Numismatic Association convention, a second award to G. F. Johnson (3497).

—At the Will County Coin Club show, Joliet, Ill., a first in paper money and the trophy for the best display by a club member to George Hendrick (3949).

—At the 56th semi-annual California State Numismatic Association convention, San Francisco, a literary award to Charles Colver (3793) for his article "Home Town Banknotes" in *Calcoin News*.

—At the New York Metropolitan Coin Club annual convention, a first award to Dr. Glenn Jackson (540) for essay-proof material. A second to Arthur Reich (3989) for error currency. George Wait was the educational chairman and moderator at the educational forum.

(Winners: Do not send notice of your awards to the Secretary or any other officer. That only delays reporting. Write directly to the Editor.)

Del Bertschy Receives Ambassador Award

SPMC member number 42, A. P. "Del" Bertschy of Milwaukee, became the first recipient for 1975 of the *Numismatic News Weekly* Numismatic Ambassador award. The presentation was made at the May convention of Numismatists of Wisconsin by publisher Chester Krause.

Mr. Bertschy, 78, has collected coins since 1908, and has been active in NOW as well as the Central States Numismatic Society.

In making the award, Krause explained its significance thus: "We have long felt that certain individuals,

while recognized for their special contributions to the hobby in the local area, have not received the national recognition that is merited. After all, it's the grass roots support that has made our hobby truly national in scope and influence."

SPMC at TNA

Tom Bain reports from Dallas that an SPMC luncheon was held on April 12, 1975 at the 17th Texas Numismatic Association convention. Nineteen members attended, including Grover Criswell, Lyn Knight, Dean Petersen, Barry Martin, J. L. Irish, Bill Corbin, Matt Rotherth, Chet Krause, Charles Wingo, Dale Ennis, Homer Brooks, Bob Medlar, Kenneth Keith, G. J. Johnson, George Hatie, Roman Latimer, Frank Nowak, John Pittman and Tom Bain.

Help Needed on Obsolete Note Listings

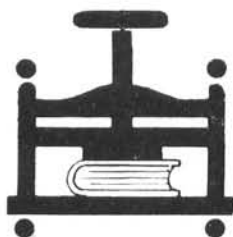
Richard T. Hooper sends a reminder to all collectors of obsoletes that George Wait, researching the notes of New Jersey and the District of Columbia, will appreciate information on them for the forthcoming Society books. His address is Box 165, Glen Ridge, NJ 07028.

Also, John B. Henry (2614), now researching the notes of Maryland, also needs assistance. His address is RFD 2, Millersville, MD 21108.

George Wait Coordinating Syngraphic Project for National Endowment for the Arts

SPMC's former President, George Wait, is currently coordinating a project undertaken by the Newark Museum under a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts to publish a comprehensive catalog of paper money issued in New Jersey after 1787. Those desiring to furnish information may write to Mr. Wait at P. O. Box 165, Glen Ridge, NJ 07028.

Library Notes



By WENDELL WOLKA, Librarian

P. O. Box 366, Hinsdale, IL 60521

Regular Additions:

The Numismatist: March, April, May 1975
ANA Club Bulletin: March, April 1975
The Check List: July/October 1974

New Additions:

— International Banknote Company, Inc. Report of 1974 Annual Meeting. 17pp.

This booklet contains a transcript of the shareholders' meeting held on June 17, 1974 in New York City. Some interesting insights into the engraving business.

UA 60 Banyai, Richard A. Money and Banking in China and Southeast Asia During the Japanese Military Occupation 1937-1945. 150pp. Illus. 1974. Gift of Author.

This is a book every MPC collector should be reading to gain a better understanding regarding the Japanese notes in his collection as well as the other currencies which were affected. Mr. Banyai does his usual superlative job in probing the times and events surrounding the Japanese occupation of Southeast Asia and its subsequent effect on the area's monetary situation. Take a few moments to borrow it from the library and I'm sure you'll see what I mean!

AN APPEAL!

I am often put in the embarrassing position of informing members that the library does not have a complete run of the Society's own magazine! In addition several extra copies of the early issues have been "liberated" from the library over the years. I have reached the point where I can no longer send out any of the first four volumes but must photocopy articles for members on request.

We are in desperate need of Volume 3, nos. 1, 2, and 3 (Winter, Spring, and Summer 1964) as we have NO copies of these issues. In addition, I would like to obtain at least one additional copy of Vol. 1, nos. 1, 2, 3, & 4; Vol. 2, nos. 1, 2, 3, & 4; Vol. 3 nos. 1, 2, 3, & 4 (in addition to the above); and Volume 4, no. 1.

If enough copies are received, I am confident that we can resume the sending of these early editions. Please forward any of your "orphans" to the address listed at the beginning of this column.

Membership Participation Column

SYNGRAPHI-CHAT

Mailing Paper Money Collectibles

The transferring or shipping of paper money from one person to another is often worrisome. As a collector, I have had a great deal more sent to me than I have shipped myself, and for the most part, it has been forwarded to me by the U. S. mails.

In an effort to find the best method of shipping, I contacted or researched five other types of carriers but have found nothing to take the place of the mails. The others are for the most part franchised by the government to operate within certain narrow confines that do not allow the necessary flexibility required by most of us. Also, my personal experience with the mails has been excellent.

As notes come to me from around the country, I find that there are as many different methods of packaging as shipments. From them I have learned that certain ones are superior to others. Bear in mind that I have received notes stapled to cardboard to prevent slippage; notes folded; notes sent by first class mail without any registration. In one such case, the notes were sent thus without my knowing or ordering them. Wouldn't that have been a fine kettle to stew in if they had been lost? On the other hand, I have received notes that were overpackaged and hence cost too much to ship.

Because of these experiences I submitted to the office of the Postmaster General in Washington an AU small-size Silver Certificate in an acetate folder further enclosed in the proper sized Safe-T-Mailer manufactured by the Safe-T-Mailer Co. of Westport, CT 06880. The entire thing was slipped into a No. 10 white envelope addressed according to regulations.

The envelope was received in Washington where it was tested for possible damage and found to pass the requirements of reasonable protection to the contents. The Postal Service would prefer that shipments be made by registered mail with a return receipt requested. All shipments valued over \$200 must be sent by registered mail if insurance is required. Those under \$200 may be sent by insured third or fourth class mail; if they exceed certain weight limits, they are sent as "priority mail", essentially air mail, at no extra cost. Consult your local post office for further details and specifications for proper sealing.

There may well be mailing products other than the one mentioned which will work equally well. I would be interested in hearing other members' experiences with them.

JOHN R. PALM

Bury Your Scissors

To this student of obsolete paper money collecting, "original state of preservation" plays a large part in the building of a collection. As the coin collector, the syngraphist strives to obtain the best possible condition he can afford.

There is, however, a serious problem about the cutting up of obsolete sheets, thereby effectively reducing one sheet of notes to four single notes. As collectors I am sure most of you know to what I am referring.

A peek through almost any dealer's selection will most likely turn up quite a number of this type note which has been cut from remainder sheets. Most all of the obsolete notes available today were printed in sheets of one, two, or four notes. These notes were signed, cut and distributed at the bank of origin. However, due to various circumstances, many of these sheets of uncut bills were preserved in their original state just as they came from the engraver. To have or collect different specimens of these artistically engraved items in sheet form brings a high degree of satisfaction and accomplishment not evident in the possession of even the same two or four notes singly. Nor should it bring the same satisfaction! The possessor of a sheet of obsolete currency truly has a piece of history in his hands.

There could be a number of motives involved in the cutting up of these sheets, of which I am sure *profit* is at the top of the list. Some people are quick to realize that a sheet which would bring only about \$25 as a single entity could possibly bring \$40 when cut up and sold as four separate notes. Another motive could be to obtain a crisp note which does look nicer than one in lesser grade. Personally, I would prefer a signed and dated note that has seen circulation than the identical note as it is cut from an unsigned and undated sheet.

I have no grievance with the person who will sell or trade these cut-up notes but I do complain about the fellow who is doing the buying or the cutting. As syngraphists of the 1970's we should commit ourselves to some higher ideals for our hobby. If we go on destroying these items of historical interest, what will be left for our children to see or collect? Certainly a complete sheet of obsolete notes is worth much more historically (if not monetarily) than the UNC. U/S, U/D notes we so often see advertised.

I suppose when the supply of uncut sheets reaches a certain level the premium will adjust itself so that it will no longer be profitable to cut notes from the sheet to sell them as singles. It's only too bad that we will probably have to wait for the day to come when it just isn't worth it to cut up sheets before this great disservice to our future generations will finally stop. At that point there will most likely be too few uncut sheets left to be widely collected, and fewer of the next generation of collectors will be able to collect and enjoy them.

Perhaps I shouldn't even be writing this. As you have surmised by now, the more sheets that are cut up the less the remaining supply and the higher the monetary potential or return, and as a collector of obsolete sheets this could mean more money in my pocket when the time comes to sell. Well, it just can't be that way! At least not for me and hopefully not for most of you. We owe it to future collectors to preserve history in its most original form. Consequently I urge all collectors and dealers who would be moved by some motive to cut up obsolete sheets to bury their scissors and help preserve history for our children and for the future.

C. JOHN FERRERI



"Where should my dollar be spent?"

Specialized Collecting

Is specialized collecting of currency the most advantageous way for the beginning collector to start?

The usual recommendation made these days by currency dealers, and those knowledgeable in the field, is to specialize and concentrate in one area of currency instead of purchasing one or two items of the various types of currency available.

I don't think it's my place to disagree in total with what they say, although I do feel that the beginning collector especially will derive much more benefit by starting his collection with as many various "types" as he is able to afford. At some later date in his collecting life, should he want to specialize, then is the time to start. The early formative years are most important in any stage of life, as well as currency collecting, where I think the introduction should be made to all the types available . . . and this "type" of collection does make a fine display also.

LARRY SANDERS

NEEDED—

For SPMC Annual Dinner Meeting
Los Angeles, August 1975
Photographer(s) willing to cover.
Write to the Editor for details.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

VERNON L. BROWN, *Secretary*
P. O. Box 8984 FORT LAUDERDALE, FL 33310

New Member Roster

No.	New Members	Dealer or Collector	Specialty
4391	Manuel A. Mavros, 5441 E. 2nd St., Apt. A, Long Beach, CA 90803	C	U. S. small-size notes
4392	Allen R. Menke, 1138 No. Isabel St., Glendale, CA 91207	C	Military, world-wide, Mormon, sutler, Confederate
4393	Robert A. Bowse, P. O. Box 305, Dedham, Mass. 02026	D	Banknotes
4394	Steve Willing, 10510 Odessa Ave., Granada Hills, CA 91344	C	Mexico
4395	Orlando A. Laurie, 2909 Rowena Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90039	C	World War II, Italy, Russia
4396	Loyal M. Haun, 2525 W. Pierson St., Phoenix, Ariz. 85017	C	Western state issues and Western Nationals
4397	Bob Kosmo, 216 N. Maryland Ave., Youngstown, Ohio 44509	C	U. S. type collection
J4398	Joseph Impellizeri, 12 Ulysses Rd., Somerset, N.J. 08873	C	Type
4399	Irving Carol, 58 Lennox Ave., Rumson, N.J. 07760	C, D	National Bank Notes—Monmouth and Ocean Counties, N.J.; Allied war currency
4400	Mrs. Charles Goldman, 113-01 Jewel Ave., Forest Hills, N.Y. 11375	C	
J4401	Brooke Samuelson, Jewell, Iowa 50130	C, D	
4402	Wilburn L. Kent, P. O. Box 841, Greenville, Miss. 38701	C	Confederate and Mississippi notes
4403	Emmett H. Brooks, Box 227A, Mt. Wilson Lane, Pikesville, Md. 21208	C	Obsolete notes of Virginia
4404	Carl E. Kelton, Route 14, White River Junction, Vt. 05001	C	National Currency-brown backs
4405	Robert L. McDaniel, 1009 S. Raleigh St., Martinsburg, W. VA. 25401	C	U. S. Civil War
4406	Lynn A. Phillips, 14459 Maddelein, Detroit, Mich. 48205	C	Montana National Currency
4407	Thomas R. Mooningham, 8112 Cyers Lane, Orlando, Fla. 32807	C	Notgeld, Chinese Nationalist
4408	Victor L. Fickling, 2107 - 29th Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn. 55406	C	Military chits and MPC's
4409	Louis A. Romero, 4305 Gateway Ave., Apt. 12, Los Angeles, CA 90029	C	World-wide
4410	A. Wells, P. O. Box 395, Delray Beach, FL 33444	C	U. S. small-size notes; Cuban and Haitian currency
4411	Paul Kagin, P. O. Box 15, Des Moines, Iowa 50301	D	U. S.
4412	William F. Lenz, 115 Sussex Road, Tenafly, N.J. 07670	C, D	Fractional currency
4413	Gary J. Drake, 21405 Carol Sue Lane, Saugus, CA 91350	C	U. S. small-size notes
4414	Frank DeBenedetto, 15 Bernice Place, Lodi, NJ. 07644	C	U. S. large-size notes
4415	Ricky Lee Smith, 226½ Caldwell Dr., Brevard, N.C. 28712	C	Legal Tender Notes-large and small-size
4416	Wendell W. Croyle, River Road, Hoosick Falls, N.Y. 12090	C	Obsolete notes of Vermont
4417	Sanford Elmo Burgess, 5431 Kreger, Sterling Heights, Mich. 48077	C	Broken bank notes; Mexican
4418	R. H. Kessler, D.D.S., 185 Broadway, Hillsdale, N.J. 07642	C, D	Fractional currency
4419	Joseph F. Dolan, 213 Baltimore Blvd., Sea Girt, N.J. 08750	C	Uncut sheets—obsolete, Confederate, U. S.
4420	Lauren Benson, 511 Putnam Bldg., Davenport, Iowa 52801	D	
4421	LeRoy J. Bellisario, 17 Front St., Wyoming, Del. 19934	C, D	
4422	Bruce W. Smith, P. O. Box 57, Iola, Wis. 54945	C	China, Vietnam, Korea, Mongolia
4423	George E. Scholl, Sr., 515 Plymouth Rd., Apt B-7, Plymouth Meeting, Pa. 19462	C	Current low denomination foreign (world) notes and MPC's
4424	Michael V. Lewis, Rt. 2, Box 9-E, Stevensville, Mont. 59870	C	U. S. large and small-size type notes
4425	W. Murray Clark, P. O. Box 1, No. Woodstock, N.H. 03262	C, D	U. S. and Canada (general)
4426	Olav Wefald, Dilworth, Minn. 56529	C, D	
4427	Edwin A. Richt, 2837 Brownsboro Rd., Louisville, Ky. 40206	C	U. S.

4428	Stephen J. Bondarenko, 261 Ridge St., New Milford, N.J. 07646	C	\$1 FRN's-blocks & radars; \$1 S.C.
4429	Charles E. Carter, 338 W. Division St., Apt. D, Villa Park, Ill. 60181	C	U. S. small-size notes
4430	Paul M. Corbiey, P. O. Box 13, Orwell, Vt. 05760	C	FRN's, Vermont Nationals
4431	R. Nardy, Box 1631, Grand Cent. Sta., New York, N.Y. 10017	C, D	
4432	B. M. Berry, Rt. 9, Box 347, Burlington, N.C. 27215	C	U. S. National Currency and large-size notes
4433	Timothy Ernst, 32 Monivea Place, Pleasant Hill, Ca 94523	C	
4434	Joe De Corte, 20268 Haynes St., Canoga Park, CA 91306	C, D	U. S. large-size notes
4435	John J. Merrigan, Jr., 2 Alexandria Drive, East Hanover, N.J. 07936	C	Colonial currency; broken bank notes of N.J.
4436	Larry J. Linn, 166 Honeysuckle, Casper, Wyo. 82601	C	U. S. \$1 F.R.N.'s
4437	Tom E. Gettman, 122 Rainbow Ct., Vallejo, CA 94590	C	National Bank Notes
4438	Alan P. Cyrgalis, 61-36 75th Place, Middle Village, N.Y. 11379	C	U. S. large-size Silver Ctfs. and U. S. Notes
4439	Forrest Meadows, Rt. 1, Box 176, Bethany, Mo. 64424	C	
4440	Charles K. Panish, P. O. Box 57, Saugatuck Sta., Westport, Conn. 06880	C	
J4441	Buck Winslow, P. O. Box 285, Hertford, N.C. 27944	C	North Carolina and Confederate
4442	James Iwataki, 512 - 24th St., Moline, ILL. 61265	C	
4443	Jack Marrs, 8721 W. Hustis St., Milwaukee, Wis. 53224	C	U. S. large-size notes and broken bank notes
4444	Charmaine F. Warns, 5920 W. Fillmore Drive, Milwaukee, Wis. 53201	C	National Bank Notes
4445	Edward A. Dauer, M.D., 4101 Pinetree Dr., #1826, Miami Beach, Fla. 33140	C	
4446	Ann W. Shull, Apt. 246, McDonnell Sq., Biloxi, MS 39531	C	U. S. and Confederate
J4448	Dean Miller, P. O. Box 86, Newport, Va. 24128	C	Errors and serial Numbers-radars, repeats etc.
4449	Lawrence Leyenberger, 142 Kenilworth Rd., Ridge-wood, N.J. 07450	C	U. S. Fractional currency, scrip
4450	Joszek Porteleki, 1078 Budapest, VII Landler Jenő u.10.111.4, Hungary	C	
4451	William Kreusser, 28 Bungalow Park, Stamford, Conn. 06902	C	U. S.-P.O.W. & C.C.C.; Axis and Allied currencies; Philippine guerilla currency
4452	Joseph F. Hastry, 511 N. Bouldin St., Baltimore, Md. 21205	C	General
4453	Harold V. Raines, P. O. Box 41673, Sacramento, CA 95841	C	U. S. large & small-size \$1, \$2 Legal Tender and Silver Ctfs.
4454	John P. Rahm, III, P. O. Box 68, Colonial Dr., Perkiomenville, PA 18074	C	U. S. large and small-size notes
4455	Irving Lieber, 102-30 66th Road, Forest Hills, N.Y. 11375	C, D	
4456	Harry M. Corrigan, 6001 140th Ave. N.E., #588, Redmond, Wash. 98052	C	National Currency
4457	Carl L. Bolling, Jr., P. O. Box 1535, Huntington, W. VA. 25716	C	U. S. \$2.00 bills
4458	Irving Keiser, P. O. Box 5031, PAWAA P.O., Honolulu, Hawaii 96814	C	Notes with insects or bee hives in design
4459	Robert E. Gibb, P. O. Box 23, Wellesley, Mass. 02181	C	U. S. Small-size notes
4460	Henry Foster, 410 East Third St., Bishop, Texas 78343	C	U. S. National Currency, large & small-size; Mexico-Revolution & obsolete

Changes of Address

3591	Thomas H. Adams, 2822 Cole Dr., San Diego, CA 92110	459	Harry Lessin, Allen Road, Norwalk, Conn. 06851
771	Sam Alford, P. O. Box 249, Henderson, N.C. 27536	3435	Elvin B. Miller, 266 Prospect Dr., Leesburg, Va. 22075
3448	Nicholas J. Bruyer, 532 Imo, #5, Dayton, Ohio 45405	4198	Frank Albert Miller, M.D., 1304 Seaton Road, T-23, Durham, N.C. 27705
3854	Richard W. Denny, P. O. Box 15, Oswego, Ill. 60543	3766	HMC Robert G. Mitchell, USN, A.F.R. Research Inst., Nuclear Defense Agency, Bethesda, Md. 20014
3531	Kenneth W. Fabian, 17224 Los Banos, Hayward, CA 94541	2130	N. Harold Munn, 1534 McDade, Conroe, Texas 77301
3893	Leonard Garland, Route 2, Box 84, Decatur, Ala. 35601	3102	Mervyn H. Reynolds, P. O. Box 3507, Hampton, Va. 23663
4079	John T. Hadden, Jr., 422 Hickory Ave., Carney's Point, N.J. 08069	3393	Charles Rogers (MHR), 9728 Seaview Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11236
4289	Wayne T. Hahn, 2719 Morris Ave., Bronx, N.Y. 10468	2332	Edwin O. Schlessinger, 4169 Vincennes Place, New Orleans, La. 70125

- | | | | |
|------|---|------|---|
| 2486 | Michael Humphrey, 37 S. Waverly, Brighton, Mass. 02135 | 1991 | David Schlingman, 6701 N.W. Blair Rd., Kansas City, Mo. 64152 |
| 3942 | Robert W. Johnson, 203-8 Bjornson Dr., Cavalier, N. Dak. 58220 | 2680 | Ed Shlieker, P. O. Box 5451, Tucson, Ariz. 85703 |
| 2238 | Edwin Roy Kelly 10329 Ridgcrest Rd., Marcy, N.Y. 13403 | 2362 | Ted A. Sturm, 2103 Medford Lane, Greensboro, N.C. 27408 |
| 2053 | E. Harold Langdon, 1938 Waverly St., Napa, CA 94558 | 2584 | Wendell Wolka, 7425 S. Woodward Ave. #214, Woodridge, Ill. 60515 |
| 4043 | Joseph R. Lasser, c/o Cyrus J. Lawrence, Inc., 115 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10006 | 3397 | John Zia, P. O. Box 188, San Jose, CA 95103 |
| | | 3538 | Irene F. Campbell, 400 East 57th St., #14 P, New York, N.Y. 10022 |

Change in Zip Code

- | | | | |
|------|--|------|--|
| 3957 | Lindsay M. McLennan, 94 Spadina Ave., Hamilton, Ont. L8M 2X3, Canada | 2378 | John H. Wilson, 122 S.W. 53rd Ave., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. 33317 |
| 3662 | Martin D. Scisorek, 4929 Van Noord Ave., Sherman Oaks, CA 91423 | | |

Change in Name

- 3757 Victor I. Colthorp 4218 Rick Sundman

Deceased

- | | | | |
|------|--------------------|------|----------------------|
| 309 | B. R. Brady | 3022 | Robert M. Pennington |
| 340 | Charles F. Goldman | 594 | Delwyn Worthington |
| 1301 | Elmon R. Johnson | | |

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PAPER MONEY will accept classified advertising from members on a basis of 5c per word, with a minimum charge of \$1.00. The primary purpose of the ads is to assist members in exchanging, buying, selling, or locating specialized material and disposing of duplicates. Copy must be non-commercial in nature. At present there are no special classifications but the first three words will be printed in capital letters. Copy must be legibly printed or typed, accompanied by prepayment made payable to the Society of Paper Money Collectors, and reach the Editor, Barbara R. Mueller, 225 S. Fischer Ave., Jefferson, Wis. 53549 by the 10th of the month preceding the month of issue (i.e., Aug. 10, 1975 for Sept. 1975 issue). Word count: Name and address will count for five words. All other words and abbreviations, figure combinations and initials counted as separate words. No check copies. 10% discount for four or more insertions of the same copy. Sample ad and word count:

WANTED: CONFEDERATE FACSIMILES by Upham for cash or trade for FRN block letters, \$1 SC, U. S. obsolete. John Q. Member, 000 Last St., New York, N. Y. 10015.
(22 words; \$1; SC; U. S.; FRN counted as one word each)

(Because of ever-increasing costs, no receipts for MONEY MART ads will be sent unless specifically requested.)

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY WANTED: Crisp Unc., no pin holes, good margins. Send list. Herbert Rubin, 488 Madison Ave., New York, NY

WANTED: UNC. \$1 FRN. Paying \$16. 1963 suffix A sets, \$18. 1963 star sets. \$2.50 each 1969A J star. 1969B I star name price. 1969C L star \$2. 1969D A star \$1.50. All 1974 stars wanted \$110 per pack. Bert Hart, 910 Magnolia Lane, Madison, WI 53713

HAVE LOT OF 1000 Stock certificates Century Natural Gas and Oil Corporation. Make offer. Frank Sprinkle, Box 864, Bluefield, WV 24701

WANTED: GUATEMALA, BANCO Agricola Hipotecario, Pick No. 6 through 10. Please describe and send price wanted. Thanks. Bob Rice, 1246 Vinton Ave., Memphis, TN 38104

SMALL NATIONALS WANTED from these New York City Banks: Park, Staten Island, Peoples, Richmond, Queensboro, Jamaica, Central, Melrose, Elmhurst, Springfield Gardens, Dunbar, Straus, Lefcourt-Normandie, Lefcourt, Sterling, Queens County, Flushing, Kingsboro, Bayside, Fort Greene, Washington, Washington Square, Fidelity. John G. Cloutier, 218 Islip Blvd., Islip Terrace, NY 11752

VIRGINIA AND PENNSYLVANIA uncut sheets available. Also Confederate sheets. Also stock certificates and bonds. Frank Sprinkle, Box 864, Bluefield, WV 24701

WANTED: U. S. LOAN Office certificates of 1790s; Connecticut Treasury notes of 1781, 1783, 1788, 1789 (not 1780 issue); 1929 National Currency from Hicksville, New York (11087). Describe and price in first letter. William Anderson, 34 Rustic Rd., Yaphank, NY 11980

WANTED: \$3, \$5, \$20 MIAMI EXPORTING Co., Cincinnati, Ohio notes engraved by W. Harrison. W. J. Harrison, 1203-B Troy Towers, Bloomfield, NJ 07003

WANTED: STATE PROMISSORY notes and bonds from the 1770s and 1780s. Describe fully and price in first letter. Also want colonial Maryland currency, July 26, 1775 issue only, any grade. William Anderson, 34 Rustic Rd., Yaphank, NY 11980

WISH TO BUY small and large currency; especially first, second and third charter Nationals; want First National Bank, Victoria, Texas large sized; also cancelled ten thousand dollar notes; odd named and small town Nationals; Allied Military Currency, US Military Payment Certificates. Need five and ten dollar Series 471, 521, 541; specimen booklets; US obsolete currency, especially all Republic and Government of Texas notes and currency; need Texas five hundred dollar note. Send list. Emmett Brownson, P. O. Box 324, Liberty, TX 77575

COLONIAL AND CONTINENTAL currency wanted in good or better condition. Confederate currency wanted in Choice Unc. condition. Will pay full catalogue price. Wayne T. Hahn, 2719 Morris Ave., Bronx, NY 10468 (60)

UTAH AND MORMON currency, coins, tokens, medals and memorabilia wanted. Also need Educational, Bison and Onepapa notes. Please write: D. L. Freed, Box 2009, Salt Lake City, Utah 84110 (60)

CHICAGO AND ILLINOIS OBSOLETE notes desired. Scrip, books, maps, engravings or other historical items wanted. Can trade Fractionals, Silver Certificates or Errors for above. James J. Conway, M.D., 2300 Childrens Plaza, Chicago, IL 60614 (60)

KANSAS OBSOLETE WANTED: Serious researcher welcomes correspondence. No Merchants Bank or Union Military Scrip desired. Also want Nationals on Lawrence, Kansas. S. K. Whitfield, 320 Broadmoor Blvd., Lafayette, LA 70501 (59)

WANTED: NATIONALS WITH interesting bank and community names. Examples: railroad, coldwater, homestead, gate city, etc. Howard Parshall, P. O. Box 191, Pineville, LA 71360 (59)

GREENBACK LABOR PARTY satirical notes and related items wanted. L. Candler Leggett, P. O. Box 9684, Jackson, MS 39206 (60)

TRADE FIVE DIFFERENT obsolete state or broken bank bills for five of yours. J. Tatum, 816 Burke St., Winston-Salem, NC 27101 (58)

MISSOURI CURRENCY WANTED: Nationals, obsolete and bank checks from St. Louis, Maplewood, Clayton, Manchester, Luxemburg, Carondelet and St. Charles. Ronald Horstman, Rte. 2, Gerald, MO 63037 (62)

WANTED: RUTHERFORD, NEW Jersey National Bank Notes, charter 5005. Please describe and price first letter. Tom Conklin, P. O. Box 440, Rutherford, NJ 07070 (62)

\$1.00 FRN 1969C G*: One note ending "1876", one note ending "1976". CU preferred. Robin Ellis, Apt. 3, 20 Romolo Place, San Francisco, CA 94133 (58)

AKRON, OHIO NATIONALS wanted. Also obsolete notes or scrip. Also, Nationals from Barberton, Cuyahoga Falls, Hudson, Ohio, and Akron, Iowa and Akron, Pennsylvania. David Halaiko, 15800 Montrose, Cleveland, OH 44111 (60)

MONEY MART

WANTED: VERMONT OBSOLETE paper money. Please describe fully and send price wanted and quantity available. Interested in singles, sheets or entire collections. William L. Parkinson, Woodbine Rd., Shelburne, VT 05482 (61)

MISSISSIPPI AND SOUTHERN States obsolete notes and scrip or anything relating to Mississippi wanted. L. Candler Leggett, P. O. Box 9684, Jackson, MS 39206 (60)

WANTED: ALL STOCK and bond certificates (singles or quantities). Also Nevada and California paper items. Ken Prag, Box 431 PM, Hawthorne, CA 90250 (58)

WANTED: MACON, GEORGIA obsolete currency in quantities. Also Milledgeville, Georgia. Send for offer or priced. Richard Moody, 300 Hillcrest Ave., Warner Robin, Georgia 31093 (58)

RARE BOOK AVAILABLE: "Colorado Territorial Scrip, Their History and Biographies of the Men Who Issued Them," Nolie Mumey, M.D., Boulder, Colorado, 1966. Beautifully bound, two-color illustrations, autographed; only 350 copies published. Mint, rare. Postpaid, \$45 each, or will trade for Western obsolete paper. John J. Ford, Jr., P.O. Box 33, Rockville Centre, NY 11571 (59)

GEORGIA BROKEN BANK notes wanted by serious, private collector and researcher. Correspondence welcomed. Gary L. Doster, Rt. 2, Box 18-A, Watkinsville, GA 30677 (59)

MILITARY CURRENCY WW2 wanted: Allied, Axis, Japanese Invasion/Occupation and U. S. Military Payment Certificates. Edward Hoffman, P. O. Box 8023-S Camp Lejeune, NC 28542 (59)

DO YOU HAVE all your block letters or endings on your \$1 FRN sets? Send \$1 for 16-page price list Silver Certificates, Legals, \$1 FRN Dillon thru Simon by blocks, Copes, stars, radars, end sets, low serials beginning 00000 0000, \$1 1969D EA, circulated, short run 99840001/99999999 for \$50 your duplicates based my list prices or \$16 US silver. 1957B \$1 SC mismatched serial numbers U47 top serial U37 lower CU \$50.00. Wanted \$1 FRN star notes. Write, giving serials and price wanted. I make no offers. James Seville, Drawer 866, Statesville, NC 28677 (58)

WANTED: POSTAGE STAMP scrip money, Civil War stamp envelopes (Necessity Money), cardboard chits. J. Lieske, P.O. Box 71, La Canada, CA 91011 (61)

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY SPECIMENS (wide margin) wanted on CSA paper with all three letters or two letters plus part of third. J. Lieske, P.O. Box 71, La Canada, CA 91011 (61)

CURRENT \$1.00 FRN's available . . . blocks, stars Cope's, errors, radars, trips, quads, others . . . 25c and SASE covers cost of large list. Ed Zegers, 11804 Pittson Rd., Wheaton, MD 20906 (60)

WANTED: CLEARINGHOUSE CERTIFICATES 1933, 1907 or earlier. Also want numismatic books and periodicals. T. Sheehan, P. O. Box 14, Seattle, WN 98111 (58)

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BROKEN BANK NOTES AND SCRIP

ONES

CONN. City Bank of New Haven, CU/US	\$ 7.00
D.C. Metropolitan Bank G	12.00
D.C. Potomac Savings Bank VG	11.00
MD. Baltimore Savings Institution G	7.00
MD. Allegany County Bank, Cumberland G	5.00
MD. City of Baltimore VG	9.00
MD. Same as above, G	7.00
MASS. Phoenix Bank, Nantucket CU/US	17.00
MASS. Cohituate Bank, Boston VF	8.00
MICH. Railroad Bank, Adrian VG	8.00
MICH. Adrian Insurance Company, F	4.00
MICH. Bank of Washtenaw, Ann Arbor VF	8.00
MISS. State of Miss., Cotton Pledged VG	8.00
NEBR. Omaha City Bank and Land Company VF	19.00
N.J. The Hoboken Banking and Grazing Company F	8.00
N.J. Merchants Bank, Trenton (Lincoln Vign.) AG	16.00
N.Y. Merchants and Mechanics Bank, Oswego VG	12.00
N.Y. Hungarian Fund, New York XF	4.00
OHIO Fostoria Script, AU	3.00
PENN. Bank of Montgomery County, Norristown (Signed) VG	16.00
R.I. Richmond Bank, Alton G	16.00
R.I. Freeman's Bank, Bristol VF	16.00
R.I. Mount Hope Bank, Bristol G	6.00
R.I. Same as above CU/US	12.00
R.I. Burrillville Bank, Burrillville F	12.00
R.I. Farmer's Exchange Bank, Gloucester, (Perkin's Plate) F	10.00
R.I. Same Bank, Earlier type than above, Cows G	8.00
R.I. Same Bank, Earlier type than above, Cows AU-Choice	15.00
R.I. Cranston Bank, Cranston CU/US	12.00
R.I. Hamilton Bank, North Scituate G	8.00
R.I. Same as above note VF	15.00
R.I. Pawtuxet Bank, Pawtuxet F	18.00
R.I. Bank of the Republic, Providence F	8.00
R.I. Same as above note AG	4.00
R.I. Merchants Bank, Newport XF	16.00
R.I. Tiverton Bank, Tiverton G	8.00
TEXAS Bank of Texas, Columbia CU/US	16.00
VA. Town of Staunton G	14.00
VA. Virginia Treasury Note, G	2.00

TWOS

CONN. City Bank of New Haven CU/US	\$ 7.00
CONN. Manufacturers Exchange Co., Bristol (1814) XF	13.00
DEL. Bank of Milford VG	9.00
IND. Commercial Bank, Terra Haute AU	19.00
ME. Sanford Bank, Sanford CU (Choice)	19.00
MASS. Cohituate Bank, Boston F	8.00
MASS. (or Mich.) Bay State Mining Co., payable Eagle River Mich., or Boston, Mass. F	18.00
MICH. Railroad Bank, Adrian G	8.00
N.J. Merchants Bank, Trenton POOR	6.00
N.J. Commercial Bank, Perth Amboy VF	12.00
N.J. Hoboken Banking and Grazing Co., F	9.00
N.Y. Bank of Albion, Orleans County VG	10.00
R.I. Mount Hope Bank, Bristol CU/US	12.00
R.I. Burrillville Bank, Burrillville G	12.00
R.I. Farmers Exchange Bank, Gloucester (Per. Pat. Plate) G	10.00
R.I. Landholders Bank, South Kingston VG	18.00
R.I. Warwick Bank, Warwick CU	17.00
S.C. South Carolina Railroad Co., G	3.00
R.I. What Cheer Bank, Providence VG.	
Make me an offer in R. I. notes.	

THREES

CONN. Manufacturers Exchange Bank, Bristol F	\$16.00
LA. State of Louisiana CU	8.00
LA. Citizens Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans CU/US	8.00
MASS. Cohituate Bank, Boston F	12.00
MASS. Same as above, but RED OVP. THREE F	12.00
MASS. Franklin Bank, Boston G	14.00
MICH. Bank of Manchester, Manchester VG	19.00
N.H. Piscataqua Exchange Bank, Portsmouth VF/US	16.00
N.H. Merchants and Traders Bank, Portsmouth VG	20.00
N.Y. Globe Bank, New York VG	14.00
N.Y. Merchants Bank, New York (1820) XF	16.00
N.Y. Williamsburgh City Bank, Williamsburgh VG	15.00
R.I. Commercial Bank, Bristol (1825) G	17.00
R.I. Cranston Bank, Cranston VG	16.00
R.I. Farmers Exchange Bank, Gloucester (Per. Pat. Plate) F	20.00
R.I. Farmers Exchange Bank, Gloucester (earlier type, Cows) AG	14.00
R.I. Scituate Bank, Scituate (1827) AG	14.00
R.I. Exchange Bank, Providence (1817) AG	10.00
VT. West River Bank, Jamaica CU/US	14.00

FIVES

CONN. Stonington Bank, Stonington 1845 CU/US	\$ 9.00
CONN. City Bank of New Haven CU/US	7.00
FLA. Bank of St. Johns, Jacksonville 1859 XF	18.00
ME. Washington County Bank, Calais 1836 CU	7.00
MD. Commercial Bank of Baltimore 1838 F	8.00
MD. Frederick Branch Bank, Greenfield Mills 1837 VF	15.00
MD. Valley Bank, Hagerstown 1855 F	10.00
MASS. Bristol County Bank, Taunton 1863 F	15.00
MASS. Worcester County Bank, Blackstone 1863 VF	18.00
MASS. Cohituate Bank, Boston 1849 F	8.00
MASS. Same as above, except for blue ovp. 1853 VF	8.00
MASS. Same as above, except for red ovp. 1853 VF	8.00

MASS. Same as above, except for double red ovp. 1853 VF	12.00
MASS. Adams Bank, North Adams 1862 VG	8.00
MICH. Michigan Insurance Bank, Detroit CU/US	14.00
MINN. Dayton Bank, St. Paul CU/US	14.00
NEB. Omaha City Bank and Land Company, Omaha 1858 VF	19.00
N.Y. Globe Bank, New York City 1840 F	9.00
N.Y. Weedsport Bank, Weedsport 1854 VF	12.00
N.Y. Bank of Hudson, Hudson 1817 AU	12.00
N.C. Bank of Clarendon, Fayetteville 1855 F	9.00
N.C. Bank of Washington, Washington 1852 VG	9.00
PENN. Bank of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 1815 POOR	4.00
PENN. North Western Bank, Warren 1861 VF	10.00
PENN. Mt. Kean County Bank, Smethport CU/US	10.00
PENN. Becks County Bank, Reading VF/US	14.00
R.I. Warwick Bank, Warwick CU/US	7.00
R.I. R. I. Agricultural Bank, Johnston 1834 CU	13.00
R.I. Tiverton Bank, Tiverton 1856 VG	8.00
R.I. Farmers Exchange Bank, Gloucester 1800 VG	8.00
R.I. Same, 1808 NEW	9.00
R.I. Same, 1806 XF (Scarce issue)	15.00
R.I. Merchants Bank of Providence 1838 F	16.00
R.I. R. I. Central Bank, East Greenwich 1855 G	6.00
R.I. Burrillville Bank, Burrillville 1831	12.00
R.I. New England Commercial Bank, Newport (Perk. Pat. Plt.) CU/US	10.00
S.C. Farmers and Exchange Bank, Charleston 1853 F	4.00
VA. Virginia Treasury Note 1862 VF	3.00

TENS

CONN. Union Bank of New London CU/US	\$12.00
CONN. Stonington Bank, Stonington 1845 CU	11.00
MD. Farmers and Merchants Bank, Elkton 1863 F	12.00
MASS. Cohituate Bank, Boston 1849 F	8.00
MASS. Same as above, except for red ovp. 1851 F	8.00
MASS. Citizens Bank, Worcester 1862 VG	12.00
N.J. State Bank, New Brunswick CU/US	14.00
N.Y. West Winfield Bank, West Winfield VF	15.00
R.I. Bank of the Republic, Providence F	12.00
R.I. Farmers Exchange Bank, Gloucester VF	9.00
R.I. Burrillville Bank, Burrillville AU	17.00
R.I. National Bank, Providence VF	16.00
R.I. New England Commercial Bank, Newport (Per. Pat. Plt.) CU/US	10.00
R.I. Warwick Bank, Warwick CU/US	12.00
S.C. Farmers and Exchange Bank, Charleston	7.00

TWENTIES

CONN. Union Bank of New London CU/US	\$12.00
CONN. City Bank of New Haven CU/US	10.00
CONN. Stonington Bank, Stonington CU/US	11.00

FIFTIES

CONN. Union Bank of New London CU/US	\$16.00
CONN. City Bank of New Haven CU/US	18.00
MASS. Bank of Brighton, Brighton VF	22.00
MASS. Cohituate Bank, Boston VF	16.00
MISS. Miss. and Alabama Railroad VF	16.00
R.I. Warwick Bank, Warwick CU/US	14.00
R.I. Newport Exchange Bank, Newport PROOF	70.00

HUNDREDS

CONN. City Bank of New Haven CU/US	\$20.00
MISS. Miss. and Alabama Railroad 1837 AU	18.00
MISS. Miss. and Alabama Railroad 1838 CU	18.00

ODD DENOMINATIONS

IOWA 1¢ Equitable Coal Co., Webster CU/US	\$12.00
IOWA 5¢ Equitable Coal Co., Webster CU/US	12.00
MD. 50¢ Baltimore Exchange Office F	7.00
MD. 25¢ Baltimore Exchange Office F	7.00
MD. 12½¢ Bank of Baltimore 1816 CU/US	12.00
MASS. 5¢ Northborough Bank, Marlborough VF	5.00
MASS. 10¢ Northborough Bank, Marlborough VF	5.00
ME. 10¢ Bank of Commerce, Belfast VG	8.00
MISS. \$25.00 Miss. and Alabama Railroad VF (edge clipped)	19.00
R.I. 1¢ Perry Davis of Providence VF	15.00
R.I. 25¢ W. C. Cozzenn of Newport CU/US	25.00
S.C. 50¢ State of South Carolina CU	2.00
S.C. 5¢ Corporation of Columbia, Columbia F	8.00
VT. \$1.50 Vermont Glass Factory, Salisbury F (Frayed)	8.00

HISTORICAL NOTES

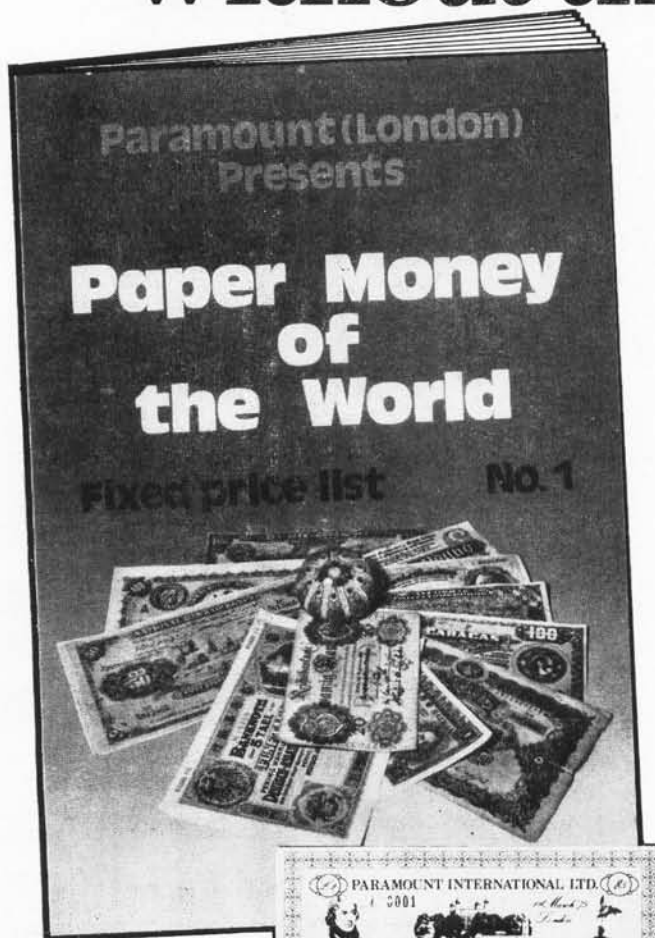
R.I. \$20 Warwick Bank, Warwick (Signing of the Dec. of Ind.) CU/US	\$20.00
S.C. \$5 Bank of Chesten (Surrender of Cornwallis to Washington) G	22.00
PENN. \$5 Commercial Bank, Philadelphia (Penn's treaty with the Indians) VG	18.00
N.Y. \$10 Bank of Lyons, Lyons (Battle of Lake Erie) F	18.00
TENN. \$5 Southern Bank of Tennessee (Battle of New Orleans) POOR	14.00
GA. \$1 Macon Savings Bank (Battle of Bunker Hill) G	7.00

Please Note: I am researching the State of Rhode Island for the SPMC. I would appreciate any information on rare notes and scrip. I will trade any of the notes in this ad for Rhode Island notes I can use.

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\$5 1902-DB Exchange N.B. of Montgomery, S-8284, F \$125.00
\$10 1929-T2 1st N.B. of Montgomery, 1814, XF, 4 pin holes 70.00

ARIZONA

\$5 1902 Commercial N.B. of Phoenix, P-11559, VG-F 395.00
\$20 1929 Phoenix N.B., 4729, F 175.00

ARKANSAS

\$10 1902 Exchange N.B. of Little Rock, S-3300, VG-F 195.00
(Small-size wanted)

CALIFORNIA

\$10 1902-DB Calif. N.B. of Sacramento, P-8504, AU 95.00
\$10 1929 Calif. N.B. of Sacramento, 8504, CU 95.00
\$20 1929 Calif. N.B. of Sacramento, 8504, F-VF 70.00

COLORADO

\$5 1902 American N.B. of Denver, 12517, F-VF 140.00
\$10 1902-DB United States N.B. of Denver, W-7408, RAG 30.00
\$20 1929 Denver N.B., 3269, VF-XF 40.00

CONNECTICUT

\$5 1902 Hartford N.B. & T.C., 1338, XF 85.00
\$10 1902 Hartford-Aetna N.B., N-1338, VG 40.00
\$5 1929 1st N.B. of Hartford, 121, F-VF 30.00

DELAWARE

(Large-size wanted)
\$10 1929 1st N.B. of Dover, 1567, F 145.00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

\$20 1902 American N.B. of Washington, E-6716, F 85.00
\$10 1929-T2 Second N.B. of Washington, 2038, F-VF 40.00

FLORIDA

(All Tallahassee needed)

GEORGIA

\$20 1902 Fourth N.B. of Atlanta, 5045, VG-F 65.00
\$20 1902 Lowry N.B. of Atlanta, S-5318, F-VF 110.00
\$20 1929 1st N.B. of Atlanta, 1559, F 40.00

HAWAII

(Large-size needed)
\$5 1929-T2 Bishop N.B. of Hawaii at Honolulu, 5550, F 99.00

IDAHO

\$10 1902 Pacific N.B. of Boise, P-10083, F, stain 150.00
\$10 1902 Pacific N.B. of Boise, 10083, VG, sigs. faded 125.00
(Small-size wanted)

ILLINOIS

\$10 1902-DB Ridgely N.B. of Springfield, M-1662, VF-XF 85.00
\$10 1929 Ill. N.B. of Springfield, 3548, VG-F 45.00

INDIANA

\$10 1902-DB Merchants N.B. of Indianapolis, M-869, VG stain 29.00
\$5 1929 Fletcher American N.B. of Indianapolis, 9829, VG-F 12.00

IOWA

\$5 1902 Iowa N.B. of Des Moines, M-2307, XF 80.00
\$5 1902-RS Valley N.B. of Des Moines, M-2886, F pin hole 275.00
\$10 1929 Central N.B. & T.C. of Des Moines, 13321, VF 30.00

KANSAS

\$10 1902 Central N.B. of Topeka, 3078, F 45.00
\$5 1929 Kaw Valley N.B. of Topeka, 11398, VF 40.00

KENTUCKY

\$5 1902 State N.B. of Frankfort, 4090, G-VG no sigs. 180.00
\$10 1929 State N.B. of Frankfort, 4090, F 195.00

LOUISIANA

\$20 1902 Louisiana N.B. of Baton Rouge, 9834, F 225.00
\$10 1929 Louisiana N.B. of Baton Rouge, 9334, F-VF 90.00

MAINE

(Large-size wanted)
\$10 1929 1st Nat. Granite Bank of Augusta, 498, CU 195.00
\$10 1929-T2 1st Nat. Granite Bank of Augusta, 498, F 110.00

MARYLAND

(Need all Annapolis)

MASSACHUSETTS

\$1 1875 1st ch. Columbian N.B. of Boston, 1029, F 145.00
\$5 1882 2nd ch. B.B. State N.B. of Boston, 1028, XF 150.00
\$5 1902 Federal N.B. of Boston, N-12336, F 40.00
\$5 1929 Engineers N.B. of Boston, 12540, F 65.00

MICHIGAN

\$10 1902 City N.B. of Lansing, 3513, VG 125.00
\$10 1902 City N.B. of Lansing, 3513, CU 250.00
\$10 1929-T2 Capital N.B. of Lansing, 8148, VG 35.00
\$20 1929 Capital N.B. of Lansing, 8148, F-VF 55.00

MINNESOTA

\$5 1902 Capital N.B. of Saint Paul, M-8108, F-VF 45.00
\$10 1929-T2 American N.B. of Saint Paul, 6828, F-VF 19.00

MISSISSIPPI

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MISSOURI

\$10 1902 1st N.B. of Jefferson City, 1809, G-VG no sigs. 50.00
\$10 1902 1st N.B. of Jefferson City, 1809, VF no sigs. 85.00
\$5 1929 1st N.B. of Jefferson City, 1809, VG-F 30.00

MONTANA

\$20 1902 N.B. of Montana, Helena, W-5671, F 395.00
\$10 1929 1st N.B. & T.C. of Helena, 4396, VG-F 175.00

NEBRASKA

\$10 1902 N.B. of Commerce of Lincoln, W-7239, VF 65.00
\$20 1929 Continental N.B. of Lincoln, 13333, G-VG 27.00

NEVADA

(Need Carson City)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

\$5 1902-DB 1st N.B. of Concord, N-318, XF 165.00
(Need small-size)

NEW JERSEY

\$20 1902 Broad Street N.B. of Trenton, 3709, F 95.00
\$20 1929 1st Mechanics N.B. of Trenton, 1327, F-VF 40.00

NEW YORK

\$5 1902 N. Commercial Bank & T.C. of Albany, 1301, F 45.00
\$5 1929-T2 N. Commercial Bank & T.C. of Albany, 1301, F 35.00

NEW MEXICO

(Need all Santa Fe)

NORTH DAKOTA

(Need large-size)

\$20 1929 Dakota N.B. & T.C. of Bismarck, 13398, F 150.00

NORTH CAROLINA

\$10 1902 Commercial N.B. of Raleigh, 9067, VG 275.00
(Need small-size)

OREGON

(Need all Salem)

OHIO

\$20 1902 Ohio N.B. of Columbus, 5065, XF 85.00
\$10 1929 Huntington N.B. of Columbus, 7745, F-VF 27.00

OKLAHOMA

(Need large-size)

\$20 1929-T2 1st N.B. & T.C. of Oklahoma City, 4862, F 35.00

PENNSYLVANIA

\$10 1902 Harrisburg N.B., E-580, VG-F 95.00
\$10 1929-T2 Harrisburg N.B., 580, VG 48.00

RHODE ISLAND

\$5 1902 Merchants N.B. of Providence, N-1131, AU 75.00
\$5 1929-T2 Blackstone Canal N.B. of Providence, 1328, F 35.00

SOUTH CAROLINA

\$5 1902 Palmetto N.B. of Columbia, S-8133, G-VG 75.00
\$5 1929 Nat. Loan & Exchange B. of Columbia, 6871, VG-F 75.00

SOUTH DAKOTA

\$10 1902 1st N.B. of Pierre, W-2941, VG-F 195.00
\$20 1929 1st N.B. of Pierre, 2941, VG-F 125.00

TENNESSEE

\$10 1902 Fourth & 1st N.B. of Nashville, 1669, F 50.00
\$20 1929 Fourth & 1st N.B. of Nashville, 150, F 40.00

TEXAS

\$5 1902 American N.B. of Austin, 4322, VG-F 65.00
\$5 1902 American N.B. of Austin, 4322, XF-AU 125.00
\$20 1929 Austin N.B., 4308, XF 85.00

UTAH

\$5 1902 Continental N.B. of Salt Lake City, 9403, F 95.00
\$10 1929-T2 1st N.B. of Salt Lake City, 2059, VF 49.00

VERMONT

\$5 1902 Montpelier N.B., 857, XF 225.00
(Need small-size)

VIRGINIA

\$5 1902 Central N.B. of Richmond, 10080, F-VF 40.00
\$5 1929 Central N.B. of Richmond, 10080, VG-F 20.00

WASHINGTON

(Need all Olympia)

WEST VIRGINIA

\$5 1902 Charleston N.B., 3236, AU 225.00
\$5 1929 Charleston N.B., 3236, VG-F 35.00

WISCONSIN

\$10 1902 Commercial N.B. of Madison, 9153, XF 135.00
\$10 1929 1st N.B. of Madison, 144, F 25.00
\$20 1929 1st N.B. of Madison, 144, VF 45.00

WYOMING

\$10 1902 Citizens N.B. of Cheyenne, W-8089, VG 295.00
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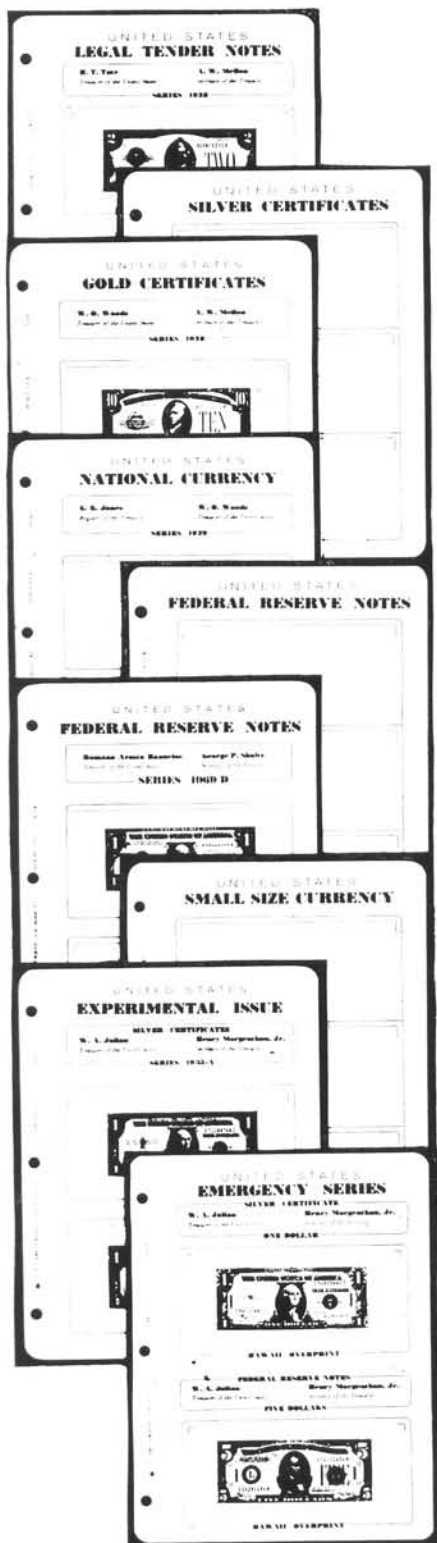


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L-05	Five Dollars	1928-63A	12	2.50
L-3B	Any Denomination	ANY	18	3.00

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S-RS	Experimental Issue - "R" & "S"	1935A	2	.50
S-3B	Any Denomination	ANY	18	3.00

Gold Certificates

G-01	Ten and Twenty Dollars	1928	2	.50
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National Currency

N-05	Any Denomination	1929	12	2.50
N-3B	Any Denomination	1929	18	3.00

Federal Reserve Notes—\$1.

01-1	Granahan-Dillon	1963	12	2.50
01-2	Granahan-Fowler	1963A	12	2.50
01-3	Granahan-Barr	1963B	5	1.50
01-4	Elston-Kennedy	1969	12	2.50
01-5	Kabis-Kennedy	1969A	12	2.50
01-6	Kabis-Connally	1969B	12	2.50
01-7	Banuelos-Connally	1969C	10	2.25
01-8	Banuelos-Shultz	1969D	12	2.50

District Sets

Federal Reserve Notes—\$1.

01-1B	Granahan-Dillon	1963	34	7.25
01-2B	Granahan-Fowler	1963A	70	14.75
01-3B	Granahan-Barr	1963B	13	3.00
01-4B	Elston-Kennedy	1969	36	7.50
01-5B	Kabis-Kennedy	1969A	32	6.75
01-6B	Kabis-Connally	1969B	35	7.50
01-7B	Banuelos-Connally	1969C	25	5.50
01-8B	Banuelos-Shultz	1969D	44	9.25

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Federal Reserve Notes

F-3B	Any Denomination	ANY	18	3.00
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\$1ALL CRISP
1963AD03333330C
1963AD42222224C
1963AD03000030C
1963AD08888880C
1963AD90000009B
1963AD08000080C
1963AD52222225C
1963AD53333335C
1963AD47777774C
1963AD37777773C
1963AD02345678C

SILVER CERTIFICATES

\$1ALL CRISP
1928D31000013A
1935B63333336A
1957I16666661A
1957G85555558A
1957AH60000006A

UNUSUAL NUMBERS

FEDERAL RESERVE

\$1ALL CRISP
ALL
1963AD03333333C
D52222222C
D53333333C
D37777777C
D08888888C
D34567890B
D08484840C
D08585850C
D85084083B
D06161610C
D96969696B
D97000097B
D07272720C
D07373730C
D02424240C
D02525250C
D02626260C
D02828280C
D07575750C
D07676760C
D08080808C
D06060600C
D85086087B
D96979899B
D03030300C
D03131310C
D03232320C
D03636360C

D03535350C
D07474740C
D06868680C
D06565650C
D06464640C
D06262620C
D02323230C
D27027027C
D07070700C
F21212121C

SILVER CERTIFICATES

ALL CRISP
UNUSUAL NOS.
\$1

1935G02222220A
1935E*72000008E
1935E*72000006E
1935GD76666666J
1935GD40404040J
1957*00000398A
1957H35000035A
1957T544445444A
1957A00003311A
1957V58585858A
1957A57575757B
1957A57575757B
1957U40404040A
1957S47474747A
1957S48000048A
1957A74242424A
1957*23111123B
1957W28002800A
1957AG14444444A
1957AF10101010A
1957AF90909090A
1957BY00000273A

NATIONALS

\$10MINNEAPOLIS CP
\$10NB CORTLAND, NY CP
\$20NB OMAHA XF
\$5FD of KC XF
\$100BISHOP NB,
HONOLULU CP
\$100BISHOP NB,
HONOLULU XF
\$10STOCK YDS KC,
MISSOURI XF
\$20RACINE VF
\$20FD NY AU
\$10FD CLEV. CRISP

NORTH AFRICA

1935A\$1 CRISP
1934A\$5 CRISP
1934A\$5 EX FN
1935A\$1 EX FN
1934A\$10 CRISP
1934A\$10 EX FN

HAWAII

1935A\$1 CRISP
1934\$5 CRISP
1934\$5 AU
1934A\$10 CRISP
1934A\$10 AU
1934A\$20 AU
1934\$20 CRISP
1934\$20 AU
1934\$20 XF
1934\$20 VF

\$2 BILLS

ALL CRISP

1928ED31024180A
1928DC74384773A
1928DC63565088A
1928DC73588552A
1928GE27724607A
1953A19352876A
1953A19352877A

EXPERIMENTAL

\$1

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RED RFN
RED SEX FN
RED SFN

\$1

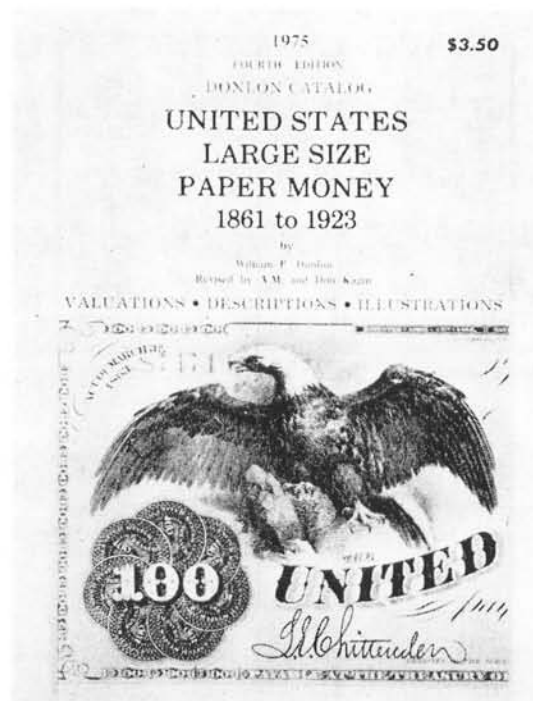
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1928AU
1928AAU
1928BCRISP
1934XF
1934VF
1935VF
1935AAU
1935BCRISP
1935CCRISP
1935ECRISP
1935HUNC
1935FUNC
1935EUNC
1935DUNC
1935CUNC
1928ACRISP

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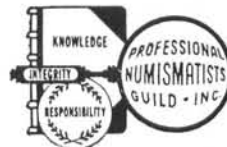
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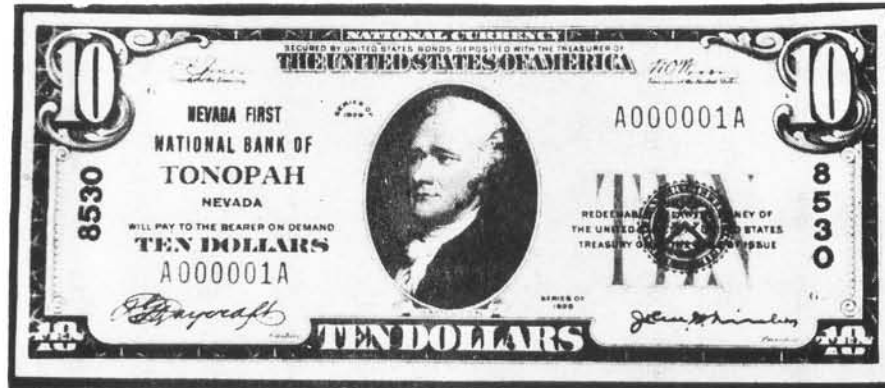
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#3002	#3567	#3833
#3035	#3569	#3835
#3090	#3594	#3844
#3108	#3667	#3852
#3194	#3695	#3853
#3199	#3703	#3880
#3249	#3710	#3900
#3265	#3737	#3928
#3384	#3751	#3963
#3386	#3758	#3992
#3394	#3769	#4150
#3431	#3775	#4288
#3440	#3776	#9097
#3443	#3787	#11887

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 F169 or F170: #A134141, Letter "A"; Series 1875 L.T. \$100
 F151: #Y119474, Letter "B"; Series 1869 L.T. \$50
 F151: #Y586493, Letter "A"; Series 1869 L.T. \$50
 F152: #E220444, Letter "D"; Series 1874 L.T. \$50
 F152: #E336754, Letter "B"; Series 1874 L.T. \$50
 F154: #A44715, Letter "C"; Series 1878 L.T. \$50

FIRST CHARTER NOTES

Fed. No.	Sheet No.		Pos. Letter	Bank & Denomination
A314236	4548	\$ 50	A	Louisville City NB, Louisville, Ky.
A42882	176	\$ 50	A	Utah, NB, Ogden, U.T.
A445727	848	\$ 50	A	Cape Cod N.B., Harwich, Mass.
413619	981	\$ 50	A	Indianapolis N.B., Indiana.
A7973	1573	\$100	A	Merchants N.B., Boston, Mass.
A12989	39	\$100	A	National Park Bank, N.Y. City.
500891	376	\$100	A	Nat. Merchants Bank, Baltimore
A18111	512	\$100	A	Merchants N.B., Savannah, Ga.
P17255	698	\$100	A	City N.B., Phila., Pa.
A11325	468	\$100	A	Corn Exchange N.B., Pa.

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Currency Times Past

Lawrence Marsh

P. O. BOX 9279

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63117

S.P.M.C.

No.

493

A.N.A.

No.

R-051823

WANTED: RARE LARGE-SIZE NOTES

We require RARE large-size notes in any grade; type notes in CU only (no Federals, please), in \$1 through \$100 denominations.

We also need all grades large-size NATIONAL BANK NOTES (requirements subject to change without notice), mainly FIRST CHARTER \$1, \$2 and \$5; SECOND CHARTER brownback \$5s, and THIRD CHARTER RED SEALS \$5, \$10 and \$20.

TOP DEALER PRICES PAID FOR REQUIRED MATERIAL.

We also pay top dealer prices for required "AMERICANA" WESTERN, INDIAN & TERRITORIAL items of mid-1840s to early 1900s **ONLY**, such as: broadsides, Gold Rush, Pony Express and Wells, Fargo memorabilia; documents, letters, coins, bars, books, autographs, checks, bonds, certificates, drafts, covers, Indian artifacts of all types (no current jewelry), pre-1898 firearms, etc. (No "Wells Fargo" buckles or reproductions of any kind, please.)

WRITE or CALL (collect) first and describe what you have to offer.

As dealers, we also have on hand a fine selection of notes and Western collateral for sale. Your inquiries are respectfully solicited.

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prior to 1860



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Will Buy Any Condition If I Need The Bank.

Keenly interested in Uncut Sheets & other material pertaining to National Banks from 1863-1935.

List information and prices in first letter and send for prompt action to:

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KANSAS CITY, MO 64111
BOX 10144

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Clutier
Coin
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Goldfield
Grafton
Hamburg
Harlan
Harris

Holstein
Ida Grove
Ireton
Jesup
Lansing
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Nashua
Northboro
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Please state condition and price or send insured for my fair offer to

WILLIAM R. HIGGINS, JR.
BOX 64, OKOBOJI, IOWA 51355

ANA Life #109

SPMC #2950

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from my ad in the Jan.-Feb. 1975 issue (whole #55) available at 25% discount. Xerox copy available upon request.

Those available include #s 3-30, 32-40, 42, 49, 52, 53, 55-57, 59-61, 63, 64, 66-70, 72-75, 77, 78, 80, 81, 84, 85, 87-97, 99-101, 105, 107-110, 112-121, 124.

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Regular Sets			Star Sets	
1963	(12)	\$24.95	(12)	\$25.95
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1969	(12)	19.95	(12)	21.95
1969A	(12)	18.95	(11)	20.95
1969B	(12)	17.95	*(11)	19.95
1969C	(10)	14.95	(9)	18.95
1969D	(12)	16.95	(11)	21.95
1974	*(11)	15.75	Not Available	
1963/1974—9 regular sets *(98)			152.50	
1963/1969D—8 star sets *(82)			154.50	
Just received—1974 B-Star			1.75	
1974 B-C			1.50	

* District 9 temporarily out of stock.
Add \$2 for last two numbers match on district sets.

Personal checks must clear—Under \$50 add .50c. N.Y. residents add 4%—Send SASE for price list for singles and blocks.

BUYING

Buying all large size and fractional U.S. Currency; small size nationals, silver certificates, legal tender and gold certificates in better grades and scarcer notes. Also CU FRN'S in selected rare blocks. Premium prices on uncut sheets and errors. Write describe and price.

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(63)

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Get this coupon on its way to Paramount in London, and we'll provide further

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Clockwise from the bottom left:
Banca d'Italia 50 Lire VF 1929 UNC \$15
Imperial Bank of Persia 5 Tomani VF 1930 \$200
Banco da Beira (Mozambique)
£10 sterling gold (cancelled) VF 1921 \$95
Uruguay 100 pesos VF 1949 series \$15
Banco del Pichincha (Ecuador)
ABNC specimen 100 Sucres UNC 1880 x \$750
Ireland Currency Commission £10 UNC 1942 \$95
Bahamas Govt £1 F 1919 Currency Act \$550
These offers are subject to being sold.

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Please send me your free illustrated price list.
My particular interests lie in the paper currency of the following countries:

Mr. Mrs. Miss _____
Address _____

Currency For Sale

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Delaware 6-1-59 20s, Fair, taped on both sides along a heavy horizontal fold, corners rounded, some discoloration. Printed by Ben Franklin \$30.00
Virginia 5-5-75 \$10. F/VF nice with no problems, signed by Dickson and Wray. \$50.00

CONTINENTAL

9-26-78 \$20, Blue Counterfeit Detector, Fine with a heavy vertical fold. \$65.00
9-26-78 \$30, VG with one light fold, signed by N. Donnell and J. Snowden. \$17.50
9-26-78 \$60, F/VF with a small chip off the bottom left corner, signed by R. Roberts and S. Lyon (?). \$25.00
1-14-79 \$1, Fine but cut close at top left, signed by W. Gamble and J. Snowden. \$22.50
1-14-79 \$65, Blue Counterfeit Detector, Fine with a heavy horizontal fold. \$60.00

CONFEDERATE

Cr 6 (Ty 6) Uncirculated \$100.00
Cr 16 (Ty 8) Crisp \$20.00
Cr 31 (Ty 8) Crisp \$11.00
Cr 221 (Ty 27) VG one horizontal fold. RARE \$550.00
Cr 245 (Ty 31) VG cut into right edge \$50.00
Cr 338 (Ty 43) Fine \$30.00

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Satisfaction guaranteed. Seven-day return privilege. Will trade any or all of the above for North Carolina Broken Bank Notes needed for my collection. Correspondence invited.

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All District of Columbia Currency

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All Small Size Currency with Low Serial Numbers

00000081, 00000082, 00000084

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Harry wants to buy currency errors . . . large and small-size notes . . . also interested in buying Nationals—Uncut sheets . . . Black Charter No. Red Seals.

Harry is selling error notes. Please write for list or specify notes . . . a large selection of error notes available.

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P. O. BOX 42043

CLEVELAND, OHIO 44142

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Blockton, 1st Nat. B. #8211	Laurens, 1st Nat. B. #4795
Bloomfield, Nat. B. of Bloomfield #9303	Linn Grove, 1st Nat. B. #7137
Burt, 1st Nat. B. #5685	Macksburg, Macksburg Nat. B. #6852
Casey, Abram Rutt Nat. B. #8099	Malvern, Malvern Nat. B. #8057
Clarence, 1st Nat. B. #7682	Monroe, Monroe Nat. B. #7357
Clearfield, 1st Nat. B. #9549	Montezuma, 1st Nat. B. #2961
Coin, 1st Nat. B. #7309	Nevada, Nevada Nat. B. #14065
Conrad, 1st Nat. B. #9447	Ottumwa, Iowa Nat. B. #1726
Davenport, 1st Nat. B. #15	Red Oak, Farmers Nat. B. #6056
Floyd, 1st Nat. B. #9821	Seymour, 1st Nat. B. #8247
Fontanelle, 1st Nat. B. #7061	Sigourney, 1st Nat. B. #1786
Fredericksburg, 1st Nat. B. #10541	Sioux City, Sioux Nat. B. #4510
Glenwood, Mills County Nat. B. #1862	Stuart, 1st Nat. B. #2721
Griswold, Griswold Nat. B. #8915	Villisca, Nodaway Valley Nat. B. #14041
Kanawha, 1st Nat. B. #9018	Williams, 1st Nat. B. #5585
Keokuk, Keokuk Nat. B. #14309	Wyoming, 1st Nat. B. #1943

WILLIAM R. HIGGINS, JR.

BOX 64, OKOBOJI, IOWA 51355

A.N.A. Life #109

S.P.M.C. #2950

PENNSYLVANIA OBSOLETE NOTES

5.00 Kittaning Bank, 1862. Fine	\$11.00
1.00 North Western Bank, Warren, 1861. Fine	7.00
2.00 North Western Bank, Warren, 1861. Fine	7.75
10.00 Manual Labor Bank, Phila. 1836. Unc.	10.50
50.00 Manual Labor Bank, Phila. 1838. Fine	10.00
100.00 Manual Labor Bank, Phila. 1838. Unc.	18.00
25¢ Western Market House, Phila. 1862. Unc.	6.00
1.00 Clearfield County Treas. 1859. Fine	9.00
1.00 McKean County Bank, Smethport, u/s. Unc.	6.50
5.00 McKean County Bank, Smethport, 1858. Unc.	7.00
5.00 Bank of Lewistown, 1846. A. U.	9.00
10.00 Bank of Lewistown, 1844. V. F.	8.50
5.00 Harrisburg Bank, 1849. Fine	10.00
25¢ Mutual Credit & Loan Dep., Phila., 1837. VF	12.00
5.00 Towanda Bank, 1841. A. U.	6.50
20.00 Marietta & Susquehanna Trading Co. 1818. VF	18.00
20.00 Lancaster Bank, 1853. V. F.	8.50
50.00 Northampton Bank, 1837. Fine. Rev. taped	8.50
5.00 Northampton Bank, Allentown, 1841. Fine	6.00
5.00 Bank of Penna., Phila. 1855. Blue pr. Fine	30.00
5.00 Western Bank, Phila. 1859. V. F.	9.50
5.00 Bank of Commerce, Erie, 1859. Fine	5.00
5.00 Monongahela Valley Bank, McKp't. 1858. Fine	5.00
10.00 Monongahela Valley Bank, McKp't. 1858. Fine	6.00
5¢ Farmers & Mech. Bank, Shipp's g., 1862. Fine	4.00
2.00 Chambers'g & Bedford Turnpike, 1818. A.U.	18.00
5.00 Chambers'g & Bedford Turnpike, 1818. X.F.	17.00
5.00 Oil City Bank, 1864. Fine. Rev. edge taped	10.00
5.00 Lumbermens Bank, Warren, u/s. German. Unc.	20.00
1.00 Farmers Bank, Pottsville, 1861. Fine	8.50
5.00 Susquehanna County Bank, Montrose, 1847. VF	6.50
5.00 Bank of Northumberland, 1856. Fine	6.00
5.00 Wayne County (Honesdale), 1859. Unc.	12.00
5.00 Berks County Bank, Reading, 1841. V. F.	6.50
2.00 Borough of Erie, u/s. Fine	8.50

Many other notes of all kinds in stock. Want lists solicited. I want to buy notes in any series.

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Newfoundland, PA 18445

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ANA-LN 813, SPMC-2153

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Wanted

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Babylon	4906
Babylon	10358
Bay Shore	10029
Bridgehampton	9669
Cutchogue	12551
East Islip	9322
East Northport	12593
East Setauket	11511
Easthampton	7763
Farmingdale	8882
Great Neck Station	12659
Greenport	334
Greenport	3232
Greenwich	1266
Greenwich	2517
Hicksville	11087
Islip	8794
Kings Park	12489
Northport	5936
Patchogue	6785
Port Jefferson	5068
Riverhead	4230
Sayville	5186
Smithtown Branch	9820

GEORGE A. FLANAGAN

BOX 191

BABYLON, N.Y. 11702

SMALL-SIZE

MINNESOTA NATIONAL CURRENCY

WANTED

Adrian, Nat. B. of Adrian #9033	Menahga, 1st Nat. B. #11740
Canby, 1st Nat. B. #6366	Minnesota Lake, Farmers Nat. B. #6532
Cold Spring, 1st Nat. B. #8051	Osakis, 1st Nat. B. #6837
Cottonwood, 1st. Nat. B. #6584	Park Rapids, Citizens Nat. B. #13692
Deer River, 1st Nat. B. #9131	Pipestone, Pipestone Nat. B. #10936
Grand Meadow, 1st Nat. B. #6933	Sauk Center, 1st Nat. B. #3155
Hendricks, 1st Nat. B. #6468	Stewartville, 1st Nat. B. #5330
Hendricks, Farmers Nat. B. #9457	Staples, 1st Nat. B. #5568
Kerkhoven, 1st Nat. B. #11365	Verndale, 1st Nat. B. #6022
Le Sueur, 1st Nat. B. #7199	Wendall, 1st Nat. B. #10898
Lanesboro, 1st Nat. B. #10507	Wheaton, 1st Nat. B. #6035
Madison, 1st Nat. B. #6795	Windom, Window Nat. B. #6396
Mankato, Nat. B. Commerce #6519	
Mapleton, 1st Nat. B. #6787	
McIntosh, 1st Nat. B. #6488	

Also Wanted—Small-Size

Salem, Ore., 1st Nat. B. #3405	Olympia, Wash., Capital Nat. B. #4297
Salem, Ore., United States Nat. B. #9021	

State price and condition or send for my fair offer.
I have many notes in stock as well! What do you need?

JOHN R. PALM

Deephaven

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LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90066

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FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

Out There?

If you have any, I probably will buy it, especially if it is CU or Rare. I also need books and other materials dealing with

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

Please

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New England Comm. Bank, Newport, R.I. 1-1-2-3	10.00

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(60)

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WANTED

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or doctored notes.

Top prices paid—many trades

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(59)

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(60)

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- Virginia Collection, offered individually
- Misc. States, BBN and Scrip
- List of Penna., Uncut Sheets All States, Proof Notes, College Cur-
rency, Depression Scrip, Other Related Notes, Historical Items
- Fractional Currency
- Confederate Currency

Enclose 10c SASE. Please describe in detail what notes are of interest,
which states you collect.

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I'm also interested in **FIRST NATIONAL BANK
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Gerald C. Schwartz

270 NORTHWEST ST., BELLEVUE, OHIO 44811

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NORTH CAROLINA PAPER MONEY

WANTED

I need North Carolina colonial and continental
notes and obsolete North Carolina bank notes.

I have many North Carolina duplicates that I
will trade for North Carolina items that I need.
Please write for my detailed want list.

CHARLES F. BLANCHARD

P. O. DRAWER 30, RALEIGH, N. C. 27602

TEXAS

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Alpine
Ballinger
Bronte
Cross Plains
Fort Stockton
Lamesa
Midland
Miles
Odessa

Pecos
Robert Lee
Rising Star
Seminole
Stanton
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Sweetwater
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1005 Cuthbert Avenue, Midland, Texas 79701

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And Other Ohio First And Second Charter Notes.

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**PLEASE SHIP NOTES FOR A TOP OFFER OR ASK ABOUT TRADE
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SPMC #3240

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CITY, TOWN & PRIVATE SCRIP

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WILL TRADE FOR NOTES THAT I NEED. PLEASE WRITE FOR
MY DETAILED WANT LIST.

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